PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 54,026.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9905
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8384	BRITANNIA	6625
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9900
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8384	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6322
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 31st *December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NUBIA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DONGOLA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	5,118	Barillon	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guiomet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5399	G. Damianovich	3rd March,
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Biliaffer	3rd April,
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	26th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February,
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April,

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Bruce House, 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 18th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O. *
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 21st Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,179	Frid. 15th Feb.	2 p.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "BHUNDARA," 2,036 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

14th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th Mar, „
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Apr „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	C. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belato	17th Mar „
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	290	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1800.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
‡‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Jan. 26	Feb.	7	Feb	19	Feb.	26
‡‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,546	Feb. 2	„	14	„	28	Marc	26
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	„ 11	„	24	Marc	9	„	24
†	City of London *	9,000	„ 21	Marc	6	„	15	Apl.	16
**	City of Karachi	3,547	Marc 1	„	12	„	23	Marc	30
†	City of Cartage	3,524	„ 11	„	23	Apl.	4	Apl.	11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	„ 19	„	31	„	13	„	20
†	Trafford Hall	3,321	Apl. 10	Apl.	21	May	2	May	9
*	City of Agra	4,808	„ 17	„	29	„	11	„	18
†	City of Glasgow	6,487	„ 29	May.	10	„	21	„	28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, for a Port in the United Kingdom.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGE to England available per NATAL LINER S.S. "UMZUMBI," SAILING about 5th proximo. This Ship carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth, For further particulars apply to :—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent, for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb. 1907
SOMALI	3686	Birch	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road.

CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Mamber Hill, Bombay

SALE! SALE!!

For Twenty Days only up to 20th February 1907.

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,

WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

HE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,303,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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AN ORGAN RECITAL

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Madame HESTER OTWAY has kindly consented to sing and Miss SCHMUCK will preside at the Organ, which has been recently enlarged and revoiced. The Church Choir will also sing and the programme will include violin pieces by Mr. Arnold Schmuck and Miss E SCHMUCK, and an Organ Solo by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A.

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MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Thursday, the 21st February, 1907, at 1, P. M. (Bombay Time).

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1907, for the EXECUTION of ANNUAL REPAIRS and PETTY WORKS and for the Supply of Materials.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E.,&c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 14th February, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

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THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 2.0 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE AT 11 A. M.
BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Green's Mansions, Fourth Floor, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood mahoganized household furniture such as mirrored sideboard chairs, Chesterfield sofas, easy-chairs elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, book presses, teapoys, planola with music rolls, ebonized cottage piano by Blankenstein, large size oleographs, and other pictures, glasswares crockeryware, best electro-plated ware, Indian carpets, Encyclopedia Britannica, real Dresden flower vases, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Villar Ville," Apollo Bunder near the Saluting Battery the valuable and handsome, French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, easychairs, bedsteads, single and double almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, glassware crockeryware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of R. H. S. Isaacs, Esq., Manager, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., changing residence.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the "Lal Bungalow" opposite the Morarjee Mills on Soparibaug Road, Parel, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, suite of drawingroom sofas and chairs lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, easychairs, teapoys English bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almirahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, Milner's safe, blackwood carved furniture such as chiffoniers, sideboard, sofa, brackets, pianoforte, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc, the property of C. E. Collinge, Esq. of the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, consisting of Lands, Gardens, etc.

The following properties will be sold by public Auction on the premises by Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Cursondas Ramdas, Bhanji and Bhugwandas Ramdas Bhanji, adjudged Insolvents, pursuant to the decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 194 of 1902, on the 30th day of November, 1905, through the undersigned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers of Bombay, at 4 p. m. on SUNDAY, the 17th day of February, 1907, the immoveable properties consisting of lands, gardens, etc., situate at Eksar, Kaveri, Akbar, and Magathan, close to Borivli Station on the B. B. and C. I. Ry., in Thana District, belonging to the aforesaid Insolvents and their brother Haridas Ramdas Bhanji as tenants in common unless the same are previously disposed of by private contract.

Private offers for the purchase of the said properties are also invited and may be made to the said Mr. N. C. Macleod Official Assignee or his attorneys Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchordas or to the undersigned, before the 25th day of January 1907. For plans of the properties and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at their office No 7 Bank Street Fort or to the said Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchordas at their office No 19 Church Gate Street Fort or to the Vendor at his Office in the High Court.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards tables, chairs, writing & easing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands etc.

By order of Messrs. Soundy & Co. Ld., and on account, and at the risk of Mr. James Webb.

1 Ebon 3rd up light grand piano by Soundy & Co.

Under instructions from the Administrator General the effects of the late Gouldas Gordhandas consisting of nose ring set with diamond, gold ornaments such as armlets, bangles, necklaces, wristlets, noserings, ear-ring rings, ivory bangles, beads, pearl necklace and earring, silver ornaments such as anklets, toe-rings, waist chains, buttons, links, lotas, cups, etc., cotton and silk wearing apparels, copper boiler, pictures, trunk, almyrah, table, cupboard, cradle and other sundry articles.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 104 of 1910 Esmabai and another Vs. Jan Mahomed Osman and other, furniture such as blackwood double bed, marble topped side table, round table, cabinet, sofas chandeliers, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 780 of 1906, Ameena al Vs Sakinabai

1 Rubber tyred victoria bay horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esmailji Building, 2nd Floor, next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co's Workshops and opposite the Opium Warehouse in Bank Street, Fort, the very valuable and neat household furniture made to order such as Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs upholstered rich velvet and tapestry by Lazarus of Calcutta, revolving top office table with pigeon holes made to order, rich English carpet upholstered rocking chairs, rich Persian and English carpets, silk embroidered sofa cushions, handsome jardimers, chest of drawers, revolving book-stands, single and double door almirahs made to order, rich open-carved silk embroidered drawing room screen, marble top pier tables, clothes and gown presses, large size disc graphophone with about 300 Madame Melba's and other distinguished singers' monarch and concert records by Gramophone and Typewriter Co., specially made record cabinets with drawers, 15 stops organ by Soundy & Co., rich chased Indian Art large jars, carved Saharanpore teapoys, old blue large China jars, table hanging and telescopic solid brass hall lamps, large and valuable collection of engravings, water colours, oil-paintings, etching and rare pictures in artistic frames, valuable medical and other books of literature, durrie carpets, rich table ornaments, solid silver flask, mug, candle-halders and photo-frames, handsome brass gilt palanquine timepiece by Lund & Blockley striking hours and half hours with thermometer and compass in leather case, English concertina by Soundy, powerful Trieder race binocular in leather case, gold key, chain, necktie-pin set with diamonds and precious stones, combination coll

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 13.] [BOMBAY, *February* 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87	1/16	
3 do. Ren e	95½	¼	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103½		unchgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	85½		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	31 13/16		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 13/16		unchgd
Do. in New York	63½		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 27		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 52½		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4 84½	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%		unchgd
Do. Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	4½%		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%	½	½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%	½	½

Amount paid into the Bank of England ... ... £ 1.50.000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1*s.* 3 1/32*d.* unchanged.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 1.00.00.000—

Rs. 6.20.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10.20.000 " " to Bombay.
" 7.60.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 24.00.000 at 1/4 3/32*d.*

Average rate of allotment 16·09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 51.60.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 21.80.000 " " to Bombay.
" 2.50.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 75.90.000 at 1*s.* 4 3/32*d.*

Average rate of allotment 16.15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 129.00.000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 120.00.000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bill on Bombay Rs. 30.000 at ... 1*s.* 4 1/4*d.*
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20.000 at ... 1*s.* 4 1/4*d.*
Tranfers on Bombay Rs. 3.00.000 at ... 1*s.* 4 7/16*d*
on Calcutta Rs. 200.000 at ... 1*s.* 4 7/16*d*

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ...Improve demand.
Futures ... ... Firm
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales 12.000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1.000
Imports 6.000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6 03—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10½ uncanged

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5 63	5 63	5 61	5 63
plus 05	plus 04	plus 03	plus 04
June-July.	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sep.**	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5 61	5 53	5 53	5 43	5 43
plus 03	plus 03	plus 03	plus 02	plus 02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 79.000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 56.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 25.000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 12.000 "

Spot Cotton—11.00—05

Futures.—Month of March, 9·26 — 10
Do. do. July, 9.51 — 09
} Advanced early owing to Firm cables and declined later in consequence of increasing stocks

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 1/4—1/2
Futures—Month of March 10·19 } — 12
Do. do. May 10.25 } — 13
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat, Firm

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 43 Mar.-Apl. Dunkirk Sellers Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47 Apl.-May Dunkirk Done Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 43 ¼ Apl.-May Antwerp, Value Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 Feb.-Mar. Hamburg Sellers. Canal.

Tone of Linseed, Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37/6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 39/6
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Dull

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovereigns & H.Sov	Rs. 255	Veraval	Dwarka	Mack Maackenzie & Co.
Gov. of India Rs	5			
1 Bundle of Gov. of India ..Rs	2,400	Linga	Do.	Do.
1 Bundle of Gov. of India ..Rs.	2,000	Busreh	Do.	Do.
3 Bundles gold coin	1,918	Muscat	Do.	E. Hasan
Gov. of India Rs	6,600			
6 Bundle Silver coins	9,406	Abbas	Bulimba	S. Pritamdas
1 Parcel Sovereigns & H Sov	2,750	Melbourne	Arcadia	Wasomall Assomall & Co.
9 Bundles Gov. of India ... Rs	7,000	Bagdad	Dwarka	Sundry Natives
Silver coins ..	11,352			
12 Bundles Gov. of India ... Rs.	3,580	Busreh	Do.	Do.
Silver coins ..	23,452			

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Advices received by telegram this morning from America reported a decline in the New York and New Orleans Markets, Liverpool being steadier. The market opened quiet but steady with little change in rates but later on an easier feeling prevailed and prices gave way Re. 1 to 2 per candy. At Colaba a moderate business was done in ready Cotton but for forward delivery there was little enquiry, and at the close there were sellers at the following rates:—

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	255	March
Good " "	241 1/2	do.
Fine " Nargar Kunji	218/19	do.
Fine " Dhamangaum	209	do
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	199	do.
Fine " Amaroti	200	do.
Fine " Muttia	184	do.
F. G. " Khandesh	182 1/2	do.
Fine " Khandesh	187	do.
Fine " Bengals	174 1/2	do.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167 1/2	do.
Good Westerns	235	May
Good Raw Ginned Dharwar ...	241	do.

Liverpool Opened:—

Opening tone ... ... easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 7,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·64	5·62	5·59	5·58
—04		—05	
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov**
5·57	5·54	5·49	5·45	5·40
—04			—03	

FREIGHTS.

The market continues quiet but steady at previous prices.

Shares:—

Maneckjee Petits ... Rs. 3560 March,
Davids ... ... " 427½ "
Kohinoors ... ... " 812½ "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0
April-May ... " 7 8 0
Tone—firmer.

Rs. a. p.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 7 4 0
" " Apl.-May ... 7 7 0
Brown Kutni ready ... 7 9 0
Tone—firm.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold white 85% Rs. 51 8 0
" " 75% " 50 8 0
" " 50% " 49 8 0
Black Kutni " 42 0 0
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 35
Tone—Steady

Cottonseed:—Rs. 20
Tone—firmer

Groundnuts:—Rs. 42
Tone—Steady

Wheat:—

White Delhi ... Rs. 4 8 0
Tone—Steadier

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,] [13TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

Money:—

Money is in demand at 7½ per cent per annum for two month deposits. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 51 lacs down.

Exchange:—

The Council bill allotment went well yesterday at 1*s* 4 3/32*d.* on demand and 1*s* 4 3/32*d.* T.T. applicants receiving only 10 per cent of the amount of their tenders Extra wire was afterwards sold at 1*s* 4 7/16*d.* The Market opened firm at 1*s.* 4 3/32*d.* T. T. and 1*s* 4 7/16*d.* on demand, but there was little or no enquiry, for either. The credit rate is firm at 1*s* 4 7/16*d* for 3 months' sight but bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern Exchanges are steady

T. T. on London ... ... 1*s.* 4 5/32d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1*s.* 4 3/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1*s.* 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1*s.* 4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. 141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 220

Government Paper:—

At opening to-day Paper was quoted at 97 7/16 for cash and 97 7/32 for the settlement. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar, but there have been more sellers than buyers. Money is dearer in Calcutta and locally the bulls would be securing handsome profits by closing their accounts at about current quotations. Rates close as under:—

Cash ... ... 97·6 } Sellers'
1st Settlement ... ... 97·8 }

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent. (1922) 102 8
4 per cent. (1930) 102 8
4 per cent. (1932) 102 8
4 per cent. (1965) 102 8

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent. (1934) 101 12
5 per cent. (1946) 101 12
5 per cent. (Tansa) 119 0
5 per cent. (Sanitary)... ... ... 117 0

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent. (1959) 102 0
4 per cent. (1964-65) 102 0

Bullion:—

Reuter reports no change in the London Bar silver quotations, ready and forward bars being steady at 31 1/16. Rates have been weak in this market and are fully 3/8 lower than at opening. Bar gold is steady.

Rs. A. P.

English Bar Gold 24 1 6
Australian Bar Gold 24 1 0
Bombay Bar Gold 24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns 15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns 15 0 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready 79 11 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ... 79 14 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ... 80 5 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton ... ... 20.352 bales.
Wheat ... ... 10.211 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 4.664 "
Rapeseed ... ... 3.267 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 22.889 "
Poppyseed ... ... 25 "
Groundnuts ... ... 1.990 "
Castorseed ... ... 796 "
Rice ... ... 104.602 "
Myrabollams ... ... 4.637 "
Cottonseed ... ... 29.696 "
Gram ... ... 3.779 "
Joowar ... ... 3.390 "
Maize ... ... 111 "

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 14.

Steady business has been done during the week, high prices ruling. For prompt shipments for June and July 15th has been accepted, and fair business was done for Hull at this rate for June.

The Bombay Freight Market keeps steady and owners will not entertain lower rates at present.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram 14th February:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 17 9	£0 19 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 12. 6	£0 13 6
Ormumadel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 9d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£2 6 3	£2 8 9
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 13 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£1 2 6	£1 3 9
Haiti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 3 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Kempinkote New ..	6s.	6s.	£0 1 3	£0 1 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 1 3	£6 3 9
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 2 5	£0 3 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 6 6
Coregam (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 0	£0 13 0
Coregam (Pref)	...	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 9	£0 2 3
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 12, was 799, giving a death-rate of 51·32 per annum per thousand a against 60·71 for the corresponding period of last year, and 89·32 the average over the five years. Of the total number 8·6 died from fevers; 102, plague; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 230, affections of the respiratory; organs; 42, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 33, still-born; 74, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 358; Hindu low caste, 120; Musalman, 177; Parsee, 23; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African, 1; The total number of births was 310 as against 386, the corresponding period of last year year, and 302 the average over the past five years. The average rate of mortality according to the new census was 40·73 per thousand.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNING.—February 8, at Coimbatore, the J. E. Dunning, Inspector of Police, Mysore State, of a daughter.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 1-7m. 1-20a. Low water, 7-13m., 7-8a.

P. and O. s.s. "Arabia," with English Mails of 1st inst. due to arrive at 3 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company.

Harmston's Circus.

Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, attended by forty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in a bungalow at Tardeo.

THE SALVATION ARMY:—In the Bombay Town Hall last evening, Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker (Fakir Singh and Dutini) gave an account of the Salvation Army Social Operations in India and other lands. The lecture was illustrated by lantern and cinematograph views.

NEW ADVOCATES OF THE HIGH COURT:—In the High Court, yesterday, before the Honourable, Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Ganpatrao Ghaneshram Nadkarny was enrolled as an advocate of the Court. Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitre was similarly enrolled by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office of at 2 p.m., to-morrow. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per "Malta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—A Hindu labourer, named Vital Hari, was extricated yesterday in an unconscious condition from between the floor and the roof of the lift in the Taj Mahal Hotel, where his head had been accidentally jammed whilst he was working near the lift. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he is now detained for treatment.

THE PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES:—Under the auspices of this institution a public meeting of the Pathare Prabhu community was held last Sunday, for the purpose of considering the question of the exchange of one of the properties of the community named the Pathare Prabhu Funeral Dharamsala with a property belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Solicitor, presided, and the hall of the Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir, where the meeting was held was crowded. On the motion of the chairman it was resolved to approve and adopt the terms so far settled with the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the exchange of the Chowpati Funeral Dharamshala for their property in the same locality and to authorize the Managing Committee of the Pathare Prabhu Charities to confirm and sanction on behalf of the community such further terms as may hereafter be settled with the Board. It was also resolved that Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagonath Kirtikar be appointed and authorized to sign and execute on behalf of the community all documents in the matter of the exchange of the properties. The chairman briefly explained the gist of the correspondence that had passed between the Management of the Charities and the Board of the Improvement Trust on the subject. Votes of thinks were passed to several gentlemen of the community through whose instrumentality the exchange of the properties was brought about on the most favourable terms possible to either side. After the usual vote of thinks to the chair the meeting was dissolved. The company dispersed after partaking of tea.

AT HAMRSTON'S CIRCUS.

From Government House the Amir paid a visit to Harmston's Circus, His Majesty was accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Lady Jenkins. His Majesty was late and could not arrive before 11 p. m. It was the time of the intermission and the first part of the programme was already concluded. The Royal visitor was received by Mr. Love, and Mr. R. Alton at the gate and was conducted to the central front box where His Majesty was seated—Lady Jenkins on his left and Sir Lawrence Jenkins on his right.

The Amir was attired in a dress suit and worn his Astrakhan cap. The second part of the performance began with the Frantz Troupe acrobatic feats and the Royal visitor seemed to enjoy the show immensely. Though his interpretor was in attendance the Amir needed none of his assistance and was talking to Lady Jenkins during the whole time that he was in the Circus tent with the same ease as though he was speaking his own language.

On his arrival the Afghan ruler was loudly cheered by the audience and his Majesty very courteously responded to the enthusiastic reception with a smiling nod.

At the conclusion of the performance when Diavolo had "looped the loop" His Majesty desired to examine the bicycle and the machine was brought near him for inspection.

His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present at next Tuesday night's performance, when it is expected His Majesty will also pay another visit.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the t enty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	5	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....			35
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12		17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	6
Total.....	24	22	121
Same date last year ...	15	17	139

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

POLICE PATEL CHARGED WITH RECEIVING A BRIBE.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of the appeal of Mithabhoy Waghjibhoy Police Patel, of a village in the Mahmudabad Taluka, who had been convicted of taking a bribe of Rs. 50 from two Waghris who were ordered to provide substantial bail for their future good behaviour. Accused, it was alleged, certified that certain parties were substantial landowners, and were fit to stand surety; whereas, according to Mr. Pransankar, the police Officer, who had initiated this prosecution, they were not at all substantial and his certificate was the outcome of the bribe given to him. On the other hand, the accused contended, that the charge against him was concocted by the Police, who had deliberately expressed their opinion that the Waghris were better in, than out of, jail. The informant Govindbhoy was the uncle of the accused, whom he wanted to oust from his official position, in order to get into it himself. The entry in the creditor's account book relating to the transaction of the pledge of ornaments on which the Rs. 50 had been raised, was most extraordinary. It was the last one, and contained incriminating particulars, which of themselves debarred it from being brought as evidence against a person accused of a criminal charge. The conviction was based only on the evidence of accomplices, who were not supported in any way by independent evidence. There were four factions in the caste the accused belonged to, and all the witnesses for the prosecution belonged to factions opposed to his. Mr. K. N. Kayaji, pleader, argued for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown,

Mr. Justice Pratt remarked that the expedition showed by the Police in this prosecution was little short of marvellous. Very little time elapsed between the making of the order for sureties, the certificate of the sureties, and the initiation by Mr. Pranshankar of the prosecution.

Mr. Chaubal: Mr. Pranshankar only made a report; the trial went on and concluded while he had been transferred to Poona from Ahmedabad. So practically, Mr. Pranshankar had very little to do with the conviction of the accused by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that Pranshankar had threatened to ruin the accused, if he interfered in having the Waghris bailed out. The matter was a question of caste factions; the evidence of accomplices: an extraordinary entry in the creditor's account-books, and so forth. Neither the conviction nor the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment could be allowed to stand, in the face of all these. Then there was the uncle, who wanted to stop into the shoes of the accused.

Mr. Chaubal submitted there was neither evidence nor finding on that point: it was simply an allegation.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Is it so? Well, it is not very material; but the other points are important. We must reverse the conviction, and set aside the sentence, and direct the accused to be discharged. The Judge in the Sessions Court inferred very directly from evidence, which was not at all strong, as to the guilt of the accused; and the assessors agreed with him, although they seem not to have been quite satisfied of the guilt. Both the assessors are of opinion that they have arrived at the conclusion in spite of the doubt they had on some points. In those circumstances we must, instead of confining ourselves to the Judge's findings, examine the evidence for ourselves.

The conviction and sentence were ultimately quashed, and the accused was ordered to be discharged.

PORT BLAIR CONVICTS AS WITNESSES.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an application from Mr. W. C. Shepherd, District Magistrate of Khandesh, requesting that the High Court may be moved to apply to the local Government for procuring the attendance of Govinda Dagdu Bhil and two others, now at Port Blair, for the purpose of answering a charge under Section 395 of the Penal Code, before the First Class Magistrate of the southern sub-division of the Khandesh District. The officer of the Akola Jail, where the three accused were confined, stated that they were transferred to Alipoor Central Jail on the 30th December 1905 for deportation to the Andamans, and that they had since been deported to Port Blair. As the accused had been transferred beyond the local limits of the Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, Mr. Shepherd requested the favour of the judges applying to the local Government for the removal of the accused to the Khandesh District to answer the charge against them before the First Class Magistrate in question.

In a subsequent letter, Mr. Shepherd informed the Government Pleader at Bombay that the three accused were convicted under Section 400 and 459 of the Penal Code, on the 2nd October 1905, and were each sentenced to transportation for ten years. The case pending before the First Class Magistrate was one for dacoity, and the property involved was worth Rs. 102-4-0. The property found was worth Rs. 6-5-4 only. There were no co-accused yet traced. The sub-divisional Magistrate did not press the point; but the District Superintendent of Police insisted on the accused being brought back such a long distance to take their trial as dacoits on the ground that, when they were punished, it would serve as an example to others. Mr. Shepherd personally did not concur with him, as in view of the trouble and expense involved, this case could very well be dropped or the trial held in abeyance until expiry of the period of transportation. There were several other cases which could serve as example to the people, and the omission or adjournment of only one case would, Mr Shepherd thought, be of no serious consequence.

Having regard to the opinion expressed by the District Magistrate in his second letter, their Lordships did not think it necessary to act under Section 40 of Act 3 of 1900.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

HAVALDAR'S CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

His honor the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, delivered yesterday his Judgment in the case in which one Mahadoo, Ramchundra, a Havaldar in the office of the Administrator General, sued *in Forma pauperis* Bai Premkorebai and Kalidas Sunderji, for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 on account of his claim for brokerage. Mr. Taraporvala appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants being represented by Messrs Cowasjee Setna and Payne respectively.

The first defendant, who is the daughter of the late Jethabai Javarchand, was the owner of an Oart and Chawl at Parel near Lowjee castle and the second Defendant was the manager of the property.

The circumstances of the case were already reported. About a year ago the second defendant requested plaintiff to find a purchaser for the said property for over Rs. 100,000 and promised him a brokerage of Rs. 2,000 for his negotiations in the matter.

In accordance with this arrangement the plaintiff worked as a broker and ultimately in conjunction with one F. M. Bandorawalla, broker for the purchasers, negotiated for the sale of the said property to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. for Rs. 1,10,000 which sale was completed in or about June last. Plaintiff repeatedly demanded the promised sum of Rs. 2,000 from the defendants but they repudiated their liability to pay the same. Against this allegation the defendants contended that they did not authorise the plaintiff to nogotiate for the sale of the property; nor did they promise Rs. 2,000 for brokerage in the matter.

Many witnesses were called in and examined, the chief of them being the Administrator General. After reviewing the evidence at length, His honour in delivering his verbal Judgment dwelt at length into the merits of the case. The fact that the plaintiff is only a Havaldar on Rs. 15 a month has nothing whatever to do with the work be executed as a broker. His honor observed that the question rested not on the position, high or low of a person, but entirely on the evidence as to how he worked and brought about the sale of the property so as to entitle him for the brokerage in question. If he acted as a broker under a contract between the parties and if a purchaser for the property has been found through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, then the plaintiff must get his brokerage. The Second defendant, the learned Judge observed, was trying to riddle through. He says that the arrangement was to pay plaintiff only 50 or 60 Rs. and his evidence has been contradicted and the Judge found his testimony unreliable.

Taking into account the evidence given in the matter by the Administrator General and other reliable witnesses, the learned Judge came to the conclusion that the plaintiff worked as a broker and through his exertions, the sale of the property was effected.

He therefore gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs 2,000 with costs.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Cracks in the Wall.

Mr. P. Bryne, Coroner for Bombay resumed the enquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital to record the evidence of Shumsoodin Jamaludin, a labourer who was injured by the collapse of the building and who is still under treatment in the hospital for the injuries sustained by him during the catastrophe. He said that the heap of chunam was supported on the east side by the wall, and on the other side by planks. He had noticed four cracks in the four piers near the mortar heap. The cracks started at the beginning of the course of the arch and extended vertically to the ground. He saw bricks coming out from one pier at the place the crack started. Shortly before the fall of the house, the witness saw bricks fall. The cracks were noticed ten days before the said occurrence. He told the mistry that the cracks were appearing. The mistry looked at them and said there was no harm. He said that the plastering would cover them all. At first the cracks were tiny slits but they subsequently became half-an-inch wide.

The further enquiry stands adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 14

The weather is still unsettled to the north-east of India. Rain is reported from a number of stations chiefly in Orissa and Assam. Cloud, however, has decreased and although the barometer remained steady there are signs of disturbed conditions passing away. The depression from Persia, is now lower in Sind, Gujerat and West Rajputana, has given precipitation in Baluchistan, Sind, while the winds are now southerly in the Kathiawar Coast, and the skies have become heavily overcast to the Northwest of India excluding Kathiawar.

In Burma the skies are clear; humidity has decreased and the temperature has risen slightly, and is normal or in slight excess, except in Tenasserim where it is in slight defect.

In the Nothesast of India and Orissa several falls of rain are reported, the principal amounts being Dibrugarh and Sibsagar 1/2 inch; Gauhati, Mymensingh and Bogra, 1/4 inch; Saugor Island and Sambalpore 1 inch and Balasore 1/2 an inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the temperature has fallen and differs from normal by only small amounts.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air has become drier in most Stations and the temperature has fallen and is in slight to moderate defect. In the North-west of India Quetta reports 1 inch of rain; Robat, Kurrachee and Khushab had light falls, while light precipitation occurred in the Western Himalayas. Cloud spread over the Punjab and the skies are moderately to heavily clouded everywhere except in Kathiawar. Humidity has increased in Baluchistan and has decreased elsewhere. The temperature has risen at most stations and is nearly normal. In the Peninsula the skies remain almost clear, the air has become drier in the North-western districts and damper in parts of Southern India. The temperature is normal in the greater part of the Peninsula. Precipitation is likely in the West Himalayas, Kashmir and Beluchistan, while scattered rain is probable in the plains of Northwest India and Assam and possible in Deltaic Bengal and Orissa.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, FEBRUARY 14TH.

Amritsar.—Weather cloudy and unsettled. All crops doing well. Rapiseed requires fine weather.

Bhatinda.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to crops. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Multan.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Aunraoti.—If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Fair weather. Cotton second picking coming; quality improving; factories working overtime.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton healthy and arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton picking likely to be delayed.

Bellary.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk fall at Sirsa, Jaipur, Ajmer, Deesa, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Neemuch and a slight rise or fall elsewere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 10° in several places to the north of latitude 18°, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 7° at Dwarka, Ajmer, Sirsa and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Bellary and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Allahabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Amraoti,

Rain.—Light rain fell at Jacobabad and Karachi.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Karachi, Bhuj, Deesa and Ajmer, where weather will remain cloudy and dust storms are likely to occur. Weather in the Persian area is cloudy and unsettled.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 14th of February 1907 was 29.925. The height for observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 86° F. will be-14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aucroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

PUBLIC NUISANCES

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor up to the 19th Instant.

IX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Their name is legion" and the difficulty only is to choose which are the most urgent. I omit one very urgent one—Street-Cal

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NOTIFICATION.

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1907.

BLACK SMOKE IN BOMBAY.

In the prosecutions which have been directed against factory owners for the production of black smoke, the proofs of delinquency have been easy to establish either by the camera or by comparison with the recognised smoke charts; but when, in defence, the factory owner claims to have done all that is possible to ensure good combustion, he usually fails to produce the most important evidence which would shew the amount of draught in his fires. If the draught is defective, no care in firing will avoid an excessive production of smoke, and the test for draught is so easy to make that it should always be part of the evidence; for it would not only save a good deal of time to the Court but also at times a considerable amount of lying. The owner in Bombay is allowed to throw the responsibility of black smoke production upon the stoker, without having to prove that the furnace draught is sufficient. Engineers all know that the draught of a boiler furnace is produced in the chimney, and that it is strongest at the base of the column of hot air in the chimney. It becomes less as it travels through the economiser pipes and along the flues leading to the fire, on account of the friction of the tubes, brick surfaces, fuel and firebars, all of which absorb some of the force of the chimney draught. An instructive example was furnished by a Bombay mill whose chimney draught was equal to ·420 of an inch of water. The draught inside the furnace was only ·095 inch, the loss due to friction being ·325 inch or 3·42 times the friction of the fuel and firebars. The chimney was 120 feet high, but the total length of the flues of two working boilers was 160 feet whose resistance had all to be overcome by the chimney draught before its special object was reached—that of pulling air through the fire-bed. The brick flues are rarely plastered, and are in many cases two small for their duty; the chimney also is at times far removed from the boilers as in the the case of the sewage pumping station at Worli. The height of the chimney is, therefore, no measure of the draught in the fire, for some of the tallest chimneys in Bombay smoke to excess. On the other hand a short chimney may be sufficient to produce ample draught as was seen at the Bombay Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition where a 60 foot chimney gave draught enough to completely burn the fuel of a Babcock and Wilcox boiler, furnishing steam for the purposes of the exhibition. In this case there could be no doubt that the fuel openings were ample for the free passage of the gases of combustion.

The worst nuisance of smoke in our city dates from the exchange of English for Indian coal, and as the latter contains much more incombustible ash than the former, it has to be used in a thicker layer in the fire and it needs a proportionately stronger draught to burn it. Lancashire boilers which are to work with Indian coal should be built with flues of increased size and carefully plastered to render them as smooth as possible with a view to reduce the present excessive loss by friction, and every factory should possess a draught gauge of some sort, for the guidance of the firemen and the engineer in charge. Indian coal when thrown into the fire gives off smoke much more rapidly than English coal, and when fed by hand it needs a constant variation of the draught which must be strong immediately after firing and lighter as soon as the first rush of smoke has passed. A uniform draught will, therefore, be in excess when the heavy smoke has gone, if it is adjusted for consuming all the smoke, or in defect if it is adjusted for average requirements. The only way to utilise an average draught is to feed the fuel with an automatic machine which delivers it constantly and uniformly at the rate required for steam raising. It is, however, possible to manage any boiler furnace so as to avoid the risks of prosecution, by the adjustment of the grate area and frequent firing with small quantities of fuel. If heavier feeding at longer intervals is desired, the air supply must be increased by means of steam jets or by the use of a fan, preferably at the base of the chimney, which may then be of very moderate height. At many mills the draught has been seriously reduced by extensions involving additional boilers beyond the capacity of the chimney. This was the case at the Oriental Mill at Tardeo, whose owners built a new chimney instead of accelerating the draught by means of a fan which would have cost less money. An examination of the furnace draught in other mills will shew that this defect is common to many, which are thus unable to burn their fuel in a proper manner. In future smoke prosecutions the first thing to ascertain, after excessive smoke has been observed, is the amount of the furnace draught, not the chimney draught, but that in the fire. If it is found to be equal to that of another similar furnace burning similar fuel successfully, a charge of careless firing may be laid, but if the draught is deficient, the fault with lie with the owner, who may be said to have neglected to do all that was possible to meet the requirements of the Smoke Act. The steady increase in the number of fan draughts in use at steam driven factories is a proof of their growing popularity, and when it comes to a choice between increasing the height of an old chimney, building a new one, or installing a fan, the latter course is generally adopted. We can only repeat what has frequently been said: That the manufacturer, whatever commercial benefit he may confer on his locality, has no right to foul the air that has to be breathed by his neighbours.

THE LONGEVITY OF HISTORIANS.

By the death of Professor Henry Pelham of Oxford at the age of sixty there has passed away another of our leading historians. Death has laid its hand rather heavily of late on this class of scholar, and it is somewhat startling to find how many historians, young and old, have been called away to their rest within the last few years. Oxford is the heaviest sufferer and its famous school of history has recently lost many of its highest ornaments. It has lost two of its ablest Regius Professors of Modern History in Bishop Stubbs and York Powell, the former a great veteran who may be said to have founded, with Freeman, the new school of history in that University, the latter a promising scholar cut off before he did much work for this subject, though he had distinguished himself much in Icelandic studies. It was not long since, too, that Oxford lost its most brilliant Regius Professor since Arnold, in Froude, who died in 1894. Two others have been recently carried off, Canon Rawlinson, the Camden Professor of ancient History, and Montague Burrows, the Chichele Professor of Modern History, though both have died in the fulness of years with their work accomplished, the former at 90 and the latter at a few years short of that patriarchal age. But the Camden Professor just dead, Henry Pelham, who succeeded Rawlinson in that chair, has gone fully a generation younger than his predecessor, though they were separated by death by only four years. Oxford too may be said to have suffered heavily by the death in 1900 of Bishop Creighton, a ripe historian, whom she had lent to her sister of Cambridge. By the death of E. S. Shurkburgh and W. T. Arnold, a year or two ago, the study especially of Roman history in the University suffered a heavy loss, especially as the great history, by the former, of the last days of the Republic is left unfinished almost as soon as it was begun. Cambridge lost also two of its famous Regius Professors in Sir John Robert Seeley and Lord Acton, the latter the most erudite historical scholar without a rival in our times.

The London University may be said to be directly the losers by the death of its professor, Rawson Gardiner, though the loss of that great and conscientious historical worker was felt more widely. In William Edward Harthole Leekey, who was an ornament of Trinity College, Dublin, passed away the most brilliant philosophic historian of Victorian times. It is very sad to reflect that we have lost all these distinguished workers in the field of history within the last few years—with the exception of Froude and Seeley who died in 1894-5—within the last six years, since the new century commenced. It is sadder still to reflect that from some of them we expected some more books which would have shed still greater lustre on English letters. It is not only England that has suffered in this respect, for on the continent, too, several great names have recently disappeared, for instance, that of Mommsen in Germany and Albert Sorel only the other day in France. The late Prof. Pelham has died, as we have said at 60, not a great age by any means for a historian, for history is remarkable for the great length of years she bestows on those who cultivate her, Ranke and Dollinger lived to be 91. Beaucroft and Rawlinson died at 90, Miguet was 88, Giuzot was 87, Mommsen 86, Carlyle and Merrivale 85, 82, Thiers and Elphinstone Hallam and Kinglake 80, when they died. Whilst Lamartine, D'Aubigne, Mischelet, Froude, Grote, Thirlwall, Finlay, Milman, Stubbs—all fell only three or four short of this great age. Menzel, Curtius, Alison, Henri Martin, Hill, Burton, Stanhope, all exceeded the Psalmist's limits by living beyond 70. Macaulay and Seeley alone were of the same age as Professor Pelham when they died, Only Gibbon and Niebuhr were the exception among historians, when they died a few years short of 60. Dr. Arnold and John Richard Green stand out as very rare exceptions when they died at 46.

The late Professor was the nephew of the third Earl of Chichester, and son of the late Hon'ble and Right Reverend Dr. Pelham, the Bishop of Norwich, for a long while from 1851 to 1893. He had married a daughter of Sir Edward Norton Buxton one of whose sons married a daughter of our late great Viceroy Lord Lawrence. Nearly all our living historians are very young and they may be expected to live up to the standard of age of historians. So, under ordinary conditions, we are not likely to hear of the deaths of any of them for some time. Professor Bury, who succeeded Lord Acton at Cambridge, and hails from Leeky's College, Trinity of Dublin, is just 45 but has done an incredible amount of good work both in history and classical scholarship, for his age. Prof. Oman, who occupies the Chichele chair of history, in succession to Montaga Burrows, is only a few months older. He may be said to be an Anglo-Indian by birth and heredity, as he is the son of a Bengal planter and was born at Mozzafferpore. Professor Pelham, besides Camden Professor, was President since 1897 of that small but select body, Trinity College, Oxford. He has written and published much on Roman history, which was rightly his speciality as a professor of ancient history; but he would have undoubtedly written more had life been spared him longer. As it is he has not left any one great book by which so many Oxford scholars are ambitious of being remembered by posterity. In this he resembles Professor Goldwin Smith, who resembles the great historians by his long life, being nearly 85, though he has produced no single book which would represent his vast learning to a succeeding generation. He was Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford nearly fifty years ago, from 1858 to 1866, and all his successors since the latter year, Stubbs, Freeman, Froude, York Powell, are dead; he yet lives and flourishes though born in 1823. Only the other day he wrote an article in one of the Reviews.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

As to when the second Hague Conference will come together is not yet known but the Tsar is moving to secure it and it is probably merely a matter of months. Despite the past military reverses, and present internal troubles, that have temporarily weakened the Russian Empire, the initiative in all matters respecting the Hague Conference still rests with the Tsar. He was in some sort the creator of this Parliament of Nations, and he continues to be its protector. Hence it was his Goverament, and not that of the United States, which issued the invitation to the various Powers, drew up the preliminary programme, and is making all the needful preparations for the Conference. The programme has been severely, and, in some respects, not unreasonably, criticised, especially in Great Britain. But only in some respects. It has been examined in the light of a peace millennium, for instance, and found woefully wanting. And that is neither surprising nor disquieting. For it has no article providing for an all-round reduction in armaments, which was the "clou" of the first Conference programme. Neither does it offer any suggestion for obligatory arbitration, such as was made eight years ago; nor even for a few weeks pause between the rupture of negotiations between two States and the first overt act of war, during which time the good offices of outsiders, chosen by both sides, might be exercised for the purpose of arranging a reconciliation. On these grounds, M. Martens has been severely brought to book, and his programme for the second Conference condemned as utterly inadequate. The preliminary arrangements, however, may be compared to a rough draft which is liable to be modified and even entirely recast, while every Power has the right of making in modifications. Great Britain and the United States are desirous of taking the opinion of all the nations represented as to the advisability of restricting the growth of armaments, with a view to easing taxation, or applying the money to lessen the burdens of the struggling masses of the community. That proposal, therefore, will be included in the definitive programme, and whatever educational effect a discussion may be supposed to have upon delegates who have come with hard and fast instructions, from which they are not allowed to deviate by a hair's breadth, will of course be produced. But no new arguments have been put together since the first Conference met, and the old ones are fairly well-known already. Still as there will be a vast number of nations represented, the chances that a certain percentage will vote for a restriction of armaments are more considerable than they were eight years ago.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

THE attitude of Lord Charles Beresford in regard to the Channel Squadron will probably lead to the name of that distinguished Admiral being transferred to the Retired List. Lord Charles once before assumed the position of dictator to the Admiralty and the nation supported him. The Government of that day promptly augmented the Navy in response. But it is scarcely to be expected that the Lords of the Admiralty will, by complying with his wishes, own themselves and their policy to be in the wrong. Moreover they have the assurance of Lord Brassey, a layman,—though an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve, and by some accounted an authority—that Great Britain's naval supremacy in European waters is assured beyond the possibility of challenge, that the training of the Navy has been perfected by assiduous care and that such economies as had been effected had been done without loss of efficiency. The Admiralty and the Government take, and are likely to hold to, this view. But it would be interesting to know, in what direction, and to what extent, Lord Charles Beresford would have the Channel Fleet strengthened.

THE MOTOR GYMKHANA.

WE are glad to be able to state that the Motor Gymkhana, to be held on the 22nd, makes good progress. No less than twelve hundred rupees worth of prizes are already ensured and there is a good crop of entries. It is curious, however, that the members of the Committee seem rather shy of the Gymkhana, however, and several have yet to send in their entries. They are busy men, however, and may have overlooked the matter. But if the Gymkhana is to go off with such success as to ensure its becoming an enjoyable annual event, the amateur European motorist of Bombay should endeavour to set an example in enthusiasm. Happily the success of the Gymkhana is ensured so far as funds go—and that, of course, is the first consideration. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is full of ambition for the Gymkhana's success, and among the native donors of prizes are the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Maharaja of Porebunder, the Thakore Sahib of Burdwan, and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Moldavia," with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Suez at 10 30 a.m. on Thursday.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday.

MR. J. S. FRASER, of Messrs Octavius Steel and Co., of Calcutta, died suddenly on the evening of the 13th instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company s. s. "Nira" has left Colombo for Bombay.

Sir Walter Charleton Hughes, Kt., C. I. is to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending February 12 there were nine and one half chests of opium removed from warehouses in Bombay. Of these six were exported to China, one to Zanzibar, two were purchased by the farmer at Bhownagar, and one half by the farmer at Morvi. The importations were 75 chests from Ahmedabad and 25 1/2 from Indore.

POEMS were recited in thirty-three languages by the students of the Propaganda at the entertainment in Rome in honour of the jubilee of the priesthood of Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda. Ten of the reciters were British subjects.

AN artist, painting in the country, engaged a bright little village girl as a model. She sat so well that he asked if she had ever done that kind of thing before. "No, sir," answered the bright child, "but I been run over by a bicycle!"

WRITING in his parish magazine, Canon Bullock, vicar of Spalding, says: "Our annual whist drive and dance are of great value socially. We are drawn in friendly relations all together, and at the whist tables, in the lancers and polka, to say nothing of the happy period of refreshment, intercourse of the happiest kind prevails."

THE longevity of ravens, geese, and several other birds is well-known, but it does not often fall to the lot of a cagebird to live to a great age. A goldfinch, belonging to Mr. W. Godwin, of Victoria Park, Dorchester, furnished the exception to the usual rule by living till it was over twenty-two years old The bird lately died from sheer old age.

A BIRMINGHAM jeweller, compelled to call his creditors together, offered them a composition which was not very agreeable to them. But they were all his intimate friends, and one of them at length called out: "Well, we don't mind agreeing, provided you sing a good song." The debtor arose and sang not one but several songs, and the creditors then signed the deed of arrangement.

A LONDON correspondent writes to the *Empire*:—"I learn that Mr. Theodore Morison at the India Office is fulfilling your prediction and 'making things hum.' But I am afraid he is an essentially unsafe man, for he will look at Indian questions through Mahomedan, and not Indian, spectacles." This says the *Empire*, seems rather a nice distinction. When Mr. Morison opposed the Official Secrets Bill he did not do it through Mahomedan spectacles.

PROFESSOR MARKS, the oldest member of the Jewish ministry, who is in his ninety-sixth year, refers, in the "Jewish Chronicle," to his having met Louis Napoleon at the residence of Sir Isaac Goldsmid, St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park. "After Napoleon had left, old Lady Goldsmid came up to me and remarked what nonsense that 'imbecile' had been talking. He had told her that there were two things in his life which would come to pass. First, he would be Emperor of France; and, second he would make war on England,

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

MONTE CARLO FROM WITHIN,

BY

MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON

(Author of "The Car of Destiny," &c.).

MANY causes combine to make Monte Carlo the most extraordinary place in the world. Its climate is delightful; its situation one of magical beauty; its history wanders back through the Middle Ages to the dimmest days of legend. It is one of the smallest of European States, and though wedged into the flank of democratic France, it has for ruler an autocrat whose will is law, and who governs unadvised and uncontrolled by a Parliament or any elected body whatever.

This tiny State which, a few years ago, was the poorest and meanest of principalities, is to-day among the richest and most prosperous. The Princes revenues are enormous: and though the population of Monaco is denser to the square mile than that of any other part of the world except Pekin—more than 15,000 persons live on a territory three miles long by less than a mile wide—there is no overcrowding, no poverty, and no one pays taxes to the State.

This marvellous change has come about because, in a large and fantastic building near the sea—a building like a sugar house designed by a confectioner,—a number of solemn-faced men all day long and all the year round spin ivory balls in revolving wheels; and people flock in vast crowds from all parts of the world to bet great sums of money on the chances of the balls falling into one or other of thirty-seven pockets. An overwhelming majority of those who come to bet lose their money; certainly not more than three or four per cent. go away winners; yet so fascinating is this game of betting that even the most unfortunate players return year after year to lose more and more; their ranks being constantly swelled by others animated by hopes of winning, and doomed to the same disappointment.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

consists, as people know, of two headlands which jut out into the Mediterranean, and these offer a striking contrast. The westernmost is true Monaco. Here are grouped together a mass of buildings—a new Byzantine cathedral; an enormous oceanographic museum (for life in the deep seas is the hobby of the Prince); a picturesque mediæval palace where that Prince holds his mimic court; the huddled and mostly ancient dwellings of the people of the Rock; and a large number of Government buildings. All these erections, except the palace and some of the houses, have sprung up within the last few years, and all have been paid for by the unfortunate gamblers. No strangers are allowed to live on the Rock of Monaco. There are no hotels there. It is the home of the natives, where the Monegasques quietly carry on their trades; and foreigners, though they have put up its modern buildings, and helped to beautify the lovely gardens, are not welcome there.

But across the bay where now docks are building (for the Prince wisely wishes to turn Monace into a Mediterranean port) stands the glittering Casino, set in exquisite gardens, and surrounded by hotels and restaurants and jewellers' shop—all the most expensive and the most luxurious to be found in Europe.

The world famed Casino—the Mecca of all the throngs that swarm to the Riviera in the winter months belongs to a limited liability company. Its founder was one Blanc, who used to run the gaming tables at Homburg. When these were suppressed after the Franco-German war he went to Monaco, divined the immense possibilities of a casino on the Mehiterranean shore, made an offer to the reigning Prince, and became *concessionaire*. From that day dates the glittering prosperity of Monaco. The Princes of this ancient Rock of Hercules grew enormously rich with the wasted thousands of the gamblers; M. Blanc grew enormously rich also. When he died, his widow took over the management of the Casino; when she followed her husband, the control fell into the hands of M. Camille Blank, son of the founder, and present head of the administration.

M. Camille Bland is the virtual though not the titular ruler of Monaco. Past middle age now, he is small and somewhat stout of figure with a grey moustache and keen, clever eyes which miss nothing that goes on in the world around him. His house is that conspicuous one standing high on a jutting promontory of rock in French territory, more than a mile beyond the frontier of Monaco. From the famous terrace of the Casino, as one looks towards the extraordinary rock-village of Roquebrune, high on the mountain side, M. Blanc's house rises in the middle distance, commanding from a far the rich territory which its master sways.

THE CASINO ITSELF

is a marvel of administrative excellence. It gives direct employment to some eighteen hundred persons counting downwards from the directors to the inspectors, the "chefs de table," the croupiers, the gardeners, firementhe and the sweepers; butindirectly many more are dependent on it. The great chiefs of the administration M. Blanc, his right-hand man, M. Georges Bornier, and the other heads of departments,—are never seen in the gambling rooms where the supreme authority is M. Soudrille, the "sous-directeur du jeu." The chiefs arrive at the Casino unnoticed by the crowds who continually drift in and out, and they pass quickly upstairs to the offices on the first floor, the attendants saluting them discreetly. Round the Casino is a considerable if unostentatious display of force; for there are those who watch the gardens and patrol them constantly: firemen ever ready to quell a conflagration or aid the police; and in and about the entrance other uniformed janitors who keenly scrutinise each face in the kaleidescopic crowds that come and go. Three or four English and foreign detectives always hang about the doors.

Theoretically the Casino is a club were ladies and gentlemen are invited to amuse themselves without subscription—ladies and gentlemen, that is, who are visiting the Riviera for pleasure; for natives of Monaco, as well as all those engaged in business in the Department of the Alpes Maritimes are denied admission to the Rooms, though they may visit the theatre, and the reading-rooms. Actually admission is granted to any moderately well-dressed person who can produce a visiting card. It is true that the door-keepers sometimes enforce capricious sumptuary regulations. The late Lord Salisbury was once refused admission as he absent mindedly wished to have a look at "the Rooms" when wearing knickerbockers. Several Englishmen where ruthlessly kept out because they were brown boots, when that fashion was still new; and a month or two ago a well-known English novelist was turned back at the door because his taste had selected a pink-striped linen collar.

The first impression of the gaming rooms are curious, and probably widely different from those the visitor has previously formed. From the large atrium (the general lounging, waiting and smoking room) one passes immediately through noiseless swing-doors into the gaming saloons. The first impression is of a hot and heady air, heavy with human breath and many perfumes. Immense rooms stretch away to a great distance, and as these splendid salons are heavily gilded, one seems to be looking at the picture through a shimmering gauze of golddust.

THE GAME AND THE CROUPIER.

Dotted about the floor are many large, greenbaize tables, each surrounded by people, the first rank of sixteen seated, others standing behind them, four or five deep in the height of the season. There is hardly any noise. Everything is muffled, constantly broken by the clear voices of the croupiers and the clink of gold and silver as the metal rakes scoop in the money. Of excitement, clamour, visible emotion, there is none. Yet the assemblage is a highly nervous one. Should a player rise suddenly and throw his chair to the ground, there is wave of excitement, and everyone not too earnestly engaged in play runs to see what has happened. Always there is present the thought that there may be a quarrel, a suicide; yet many players have frequented the rooms for years and have seen nothing more exciting than a brief quarrel between two players over a disputed stake.

Many absurd legends have been set afloat about the roulette wheel, and the intricacies of its construction; but, in fact, it is the simplest piece of mechanism imaginable. It is simply a cylinder of sheet copper, carefully balanced and strengthened with metal bands, revolving on the upright pivot of steel. So finely is the wheel adjusted on the pivot, that it will spin round with the lightest touch, and will continue spinning for some five minutes if it be not stopped. In actual play a very slight impulse is given by the croupier to the wheel which is stopped by his hand as soon as the ball has fallen into one of the divisions. To spin the ball, stop it, pay the stakes and rake in the money lost, takes on the average one minute, so that there are fifty or sixty spins of the wheel each hour.

The croupiers who work the wheels and pay the stakes are among the most interesting men in the rooms. They are men of fair education, who must have lived for a year in Monaco before they can be employed, and they must have all the qualities of a first rate bank-clerk, with imperturbable good temper thrown in. For six months at least before they appear in the rooms they have to undergo a strict training in the School for Croupiers which is held in the summer months in the room of the fencing club, down by the pigeon-shooting ground. Here are tables like those in the public rooms, and while some of the learners take turns to represent the public, and stake metal discs to imitate money all over the table, others act as croupiers, spin the wheel, and rake in money or pay out winnings as the case may be.

An ordinary croupier receives £8 a month; a dealer at *trente et quarante* £12. The work is light, though it makes a great demand on the attention. Six hours a day are the working hours, in two spells of three hours each, with twenty minutes' rest in each three hours. As six croupiers are necessary to work each table, seven report themselves daily, the seventh man's duty being to relieve his comrades one by one, so that each may have his rest. Comparatively small as are the wages of a croupier, there are always many young men waiting to be employed; for the casino is an excellent master, and looks after the health of its servants, as well as giving them a pension when they are old, and doctors them when they are sick.

"BREAKING THE BANK"

is an impossible thing at Monte Carlo. For each table a sum of £3,200 is allotted in the morning, and for the *trente et quarante* table (where the minimum stake is a louis instead of a five franc piece) £6,000. There sums are counted out each day at the beginning of play in the presence of the public; and of course it sometimes happens that if one player has a long run of luck, the capital of a particular table may be exhausted and play is suspended while money is sent for. Even this seldom happens; for the *chef de table* keeps a wary eye on the cash boxes, and sends for money whenever he sees that his supply is running short.

THE SECUNDERABAD Y. W. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 11.

The members of the Young Women's Christian Association, last Saturday evening, held a dual function in their Hall, which was beautifully decorated: namely the Annual Social, and the presentation of a farewell address and a souvenir in the shape of a gold watch and chain to Mrs. H. Yorke, their late Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt (Wesleyan) occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn and prayer offered by the Rev. H. E. M. Atkins (Chaplain of Secunderabad). Mrs. H. Yorke, the retiring Secretary, read her Report for the year 1906, which showed the rapid progress made by the Association during the year. The number of new members was 32, bringing the membership of the Association up to a total of 92. The building of the Hall cost Rs. 3,705. The Christmas Entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Marcar realised Rs. 244, a donation of Rs. 25 was given by the Order of Rechabites, and Rs. 350 by means of Collection Cards. Altogether the Report was a very encouraging one, and at its conclusion Mrs. V. R. Marcar, the new Secretary, read and presented the address, the Rev. Mr. Pratt making the presentation of the gold watch and chain, with a few suitable remarks, to which Mrs. Yorke responded by thanking the members for their very beautiful present, which she would always treasure.

The Chairman, after the presentation, spoke of the good work done by the Branch since its inception, and the aim and object of the Association as a whole. In the course of his remarks, he was loud in his praise of the women workers, who, he said, were more successful than men, because the latter in the work of well-doing soon got tired, if at all discouraged, and turned their attention to something else.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's address, the Doxology was sung, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. F. H. Levering (Baptist).

Tea was afterwards served, after which a musical programme was gone through, comprising piano duets by Miss Ringrow and Mr. V. R. Marcar, and Mrs. H. Hudson and Miss D. Hudson, while songs were contributed by Mrs. Gregory, Mr. C. Tripp, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. Watts, and Mrs. Hillier. The playing of the National Anthem by the Band of the 61st Pioneers brought a pleasant evening to a close.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM, BIJAPUR.

AN Association called Anjuman-i-Islam was established in Bijapur in 1902 for the social and educational advancement of the Musulmans of the Bijapur District. The idea of founding such an association was first suggested by Mr. Shatatul Hasan, a well-known and learned Moulvie, and was carried into execution by the united efforts of Mr. Shaik Ibrahim Ahmadi, the then Executive Engineer of Bijapur, and Mr. Jamaluddin Bangi, a prominent citizen of the place. With a view to effect the above purpose a primary school for Mahommadan boys was started at Bijapur with a small library attached to it. The progress made by the school is fairly satisfactory as will appear from the rapid increase in the number of boys from 22 in the first year to 124 in 1906. This is a hopeful and encouraging feature, for, in a district like Bijapur, where Mahommadans are steeped in ignorance and poverty, it is very difficult to induce parents to send their children to school. Another means which the Anjuman has tried to better the hard lot of Musalmans is to help poor boys with books and school-fees. That the Anjuman has steadily kept this object in view will be obvious from the fact that, out of the meagre receipts of Rs. 2,870 during the four years of its existence, by way of subscriptions, donations, and grants from the Educational Department and the local Municipality, it has expended no less than Rs. 550 in the purchase of books and payment of fees. Thanks to the keen interest taken in the affairs of the Anjuman by Mr. K. R. Bomanji, C.S., and Mr. M. B. Tyabji I. C. S., and to the indefatigable efforts put forth by Mr. J. Bangi, in promoting the cause of the Association in their several capacities as President, Vice-President and Honorary Secretary, the Anjuman has achieved a fair amount of success. Now the Anjuman desires to set up a hostel. There are rooms available in which students can be lodged, and for which the Anjuman will not be required to pay any rent. The monthly cost of maintaining a student in Bijapur is estimated at Rs. 4 and the interest on Rs. 1,200 at 3½ per cent Government loan will be sufficient for the maintenance of one student. But the Anjuman is hampered in the accomplishment of this object for want of sufficient funds. The Mahommedans of the Bijapur District being in an extremely depressed state, it is next to impossible to raise, by means of subcriptions from them, such funds as would be sufficient for the establishment of a decent hostel. It need hardly be said that owing to poverty the Mahommedans of Bijapur are so backward in point of education that the local High School has not turned out a single Mahommedan youth who has passed as low a test as the School Final. As a matter of fact the condition of the Mahommedans of Bijapur is extremely deplorable. It is but meet that the richer brethren should come to their aid and try to lift them from the abyss of ignorance and poverty in which they are plunged. This appeal for funds is, therefore, made to the wealthy citizens of Bombay in the hope that it will not fall upon heedless ears. They are noted for their liberality and enthusiasm in the cause of education, and the munificent donations made by His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Adamji Peerbhai and other leading citizens towards Mahommedan Educational Institutions,

ENGLAND'S CHIEF DEFENCE.

STRENGTH OF THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

Lord Beresford Demands More Ships.

"INCAPABLE OF ITS TASK."

SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 2nd inst. as having been appointed to the Channel Command, now declines to accept it if the strength is fixed at fourteen battleships, four armoured cruisers and the three unarmoured cruisers as proposed. He will only undertake the defence of home waters with a fleet capable of performing the task and trained under his orders in peace time.

MR. BIRRELL AND HOME RULE.

Appreciation by Irish Members.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Birrell, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he was convinced that nothing but a Home Rule Bill would satisfy Ireland and he would not be responsible for any measure likely to obstruct or interfere with the fulfilment of these hopes. His speech was greeted with loud cheers from the Irish benches.

THE WRECK OF THE "LARCHMONT."

Terrible Sufferings.

FROZEN CORPSES WASHED ASHORE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The "Larchmont's" passengers passed the night in their night dresses in open boats and on rafts. The spray froze on them. The shore in the morning was bestrewn with blocks of ice encasing corpses. The survivors were scarcely alive.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Despard again arrested.

GREAT SCENE IN PALACE YARD.

A SIX HOURS BATTLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Suffragettes made a vigorous and sustained attempt to reach the House of Commons. The Police used considerable force in keeping them out, the mounted constables riding into the women and driving them into the Abbey. Twenty-five arrests were made including General French's sister, Mrs. Despard.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Suffragettes numbered eight hundred. They twice attacked the House of Commons and the conflict lasted nearly six hours.

Those arrested allege that the behaviour of the police was most brutal.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

Protecting National Labour.

MORE CANAL RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Immigration Amendment Bill empowers the President to refuse to admit foreigners into the United States on passports to any country other than the United States, or insular possessions, or to Canal zone when he is satisfied that the passports are being used to the detriment of American labour.

COLLISION BETWEEN BATTLESHIPS.

The Damages Sustained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Battleships "Albemarle" and "Commonwealth" collided on the night of the 11th inst.

Both ships were proceeding at a speed of twelve knots an hour. They have gone to Gibraltar for repairs.

No one was injured.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

In the collision between H. M. S. "Commonwealth" and H. M. S. "Albemarle" the former sustained damage on her starboard side and the latter to the bows.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

While manœuvering northward of Lisbon in bad weather the "Albemarle" collided with the "Commonwealth." The damages however are not serious.

The "Commonwealth," it is interesting to note, is one of the eight sister ships of the "King Edward" class, the last design by Sir William White. Mr. F. T. Jane describes the ships as "extremely handy with tactical diameter of about 340 yards at 15 knots." She was laid down in June 1902, following the "King Edward" and "Dominion," but was the first of the class to be launched and attained the best speed in the trials of the class. Her weight of hull with armour is 10,075 tons. The "Albermarle" another two funnel ship was laid down at Chatham in January 1900 and took three years to build. She is fitted with Belleville boilers while the "Commonwealth" has Babcock boilers. The latter cost about £1,500,000 and the "Albermarle" about £1,000,000

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Lord Allendale is dead. His death creates a vacancy for the Hexham constituency.

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of the the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller C. S. I., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to be a member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson K.C.S.I.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The New Hebrides Convention.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND THE LABOURITES.

AN INDIAN AMENDMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The debate on the Address has been largely concerned with the New Hebrides Convention; the Opposition twitting the Government with agreeing to conditions of labour worse than those of the Chinese in the Transvaal.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grey declared that the convention was the best that was possible in the circumstances.

The Labour members wished to withdraw their amendment to the Address, regretting that no mention was made in the King's speech of Old Age pensions, on the Government promising to attend to the matter as soon as the means of the country allowed.

The Unionists however forced a division and the amendment was rejected by 213 votes to 61. The Labour members did not vote.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

There are nearly thirty amendments to the Address in the House of Commons, including one moved by Sir H. J. Cotton calling attention to the want of consideration to the reasonable demands of Indians for a larger share in the Government and the control of finances, especially respecting the greatly increased military expenditure on the North West Frontier.

An amedment has been moved by Mr. John Robertson demanding an enquiry into Lord Cromer's policy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Friendship Unaltered.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the visit of Prince Fushimi to England will give a welcome opportunity to all classes in Great Britain for proving that the sentiments of the whole nation towards Japan are unaltered.

STEAMER ASHORE

In the Gulf of Suez

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14

The steamship *Candleshoe*, from Barry Docks to Singapore, has gone ashore in the Gulf of Suez. Her forward part is full of water. Assistance has been sent.

OVERBOARD IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

Strange Incident.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A Turkish transport, with 1,190 troops on board bound for Hodeida, was passing through the Suez Canal yesterday, when 177 men jumped overboard at different points.

The troops on board the transport fired on the deserters, killing five. The rest escaped.

BOERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

General Botha Interviewed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

General Botha, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that the Dutch had accepted the British King and flag and that British supremacy was safer in the hands of the Boers than with Cosmopolitan capitalists.

The talk of repatriating the Chinese, without regard to the consequences, said General Botha was nonsense. The Boers did not wish to injure the mines.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY RETURNS TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by Lord Wenlock, Major W. Molesworth I. M. S., and Captain A. A. Duff, Acting Military Secretary, returned to Guindy this morning from his shooting camp in Travancore.

COMPENSATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Continuance of Grain Allowances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the continuance of the grant of grain compensation allowance for three months, ending 31st March 1907, to all whole-time servants of the Government civil establishment whose pay does not exceed thirty Rupees per mensem.

DACOITY CASE IN APPEAL.

Police Officer as "Dacoit."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

At the High Court, yesterday, Justices Rampini and Gupta heard a sensational case in which a police sub-inspector had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Chupra of having committed dacoity at the Sewan railway station. The case arose out of an attack made on Gulsar Hossein, a wealthy hide merchant of Sewan, on the night of the 14th August last, as he was driving in his own carriage with his servants from Sewan railway station to his house. Gulsar was very severely beaten with *lathis* and his servants were all more or less injured. Gulsars trunk, which contained a large sum of money, in cash and notes, was taken away by his assailants. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and his associates, and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment and fines. Against the decision the accused appealed and the application was granted.

In the current number of the 'Theosophist' Colonel Olcott gives an account of what he describes as "A recent conversation with the Mahatmas." He says that the "two who are known to be behind the Theosophical movement, and the personal instructors of H. P. B. and myself, have visited me several times lately (in the presence of witnesses, being plainly visible, audible, and tangible to all) with the object of giving me some final instructions about things that they wish me to do while I am still in my physical body.

ABOLITION OF THE HUNSUR DEPOT.

The "Pioneer's" Reason.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

Attention has been already drawn to the abolition of the Government Transport Depot at Hunsur in Mysore and the sale of the famous Amrut Mahal Bulls. It has been suggested that the abolition is due to the belief that transport is likely to be required for active service near the Frontier for which this particular class of bullocks is rather unsuited. "The facts of the case are simple enough," says the *Pioneer*. "For many years past bullocks required for the Madras Presidency Army or Command, and lately for the Secunderabad Division, have been obtained from the Mysore Durbar and kept at the Hunsur Depot until fit to be drafted into service. Owing to the withdrawal of heavy battery from the Secunderabad Division and consequent reduction in the local complement of bullocks, the maintenance of a depot became no longer necessary. The animals which may be required can be purchased more cheaply elsewhere, and is course of time they will give way to horses, bullocks being not suitable for modern campaigns."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chitnavis' Questions at To-day's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

At the Council meeting to-morrow the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis will again ask a question regarding the present scale of pay of Postal employees, more particularly of those below the rank of Superintendents. And secondly whether Government will be prepared to take steps to prevent the decadence of the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems of medicine by compiling and publishing information regarding indigenous drugs.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE FEES.

Memorial of Redress to the King and State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

A big meeting is to be held to-morrow at the big Mosque in Triplicane. Its rather amusing object is to address His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, loyally but firmly, with a view to reducing the Slaughter-House fees for goats and sheep.

MUTTON BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

Inconvenience in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

A certain amount of annoyance has been caused here by the strike of the Mutton butchers, owing to certain charges levied by the Corporation, which began over six weeks ago. Memorials have been addressed to the Governor, the Corporation, etc. without avail.

THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Amir to Lay the Foundation Stone.

SIR C. RIVAZ TO OPEN THE BOARDING HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE FEBRUARY 14.

The General Secretary of the Lahore Anjuman-I-Himayat-I-Islam notifies that it has been definitely settled that the Amir will lay the foundation stone of the Islamia College. The building of the Boarding House of the College has been started, and will be completed as soon as possible in order that the opening ceremony may be performed by His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz before he retires.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Inspection of the Madras Fixed Gauge Railway System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. G. Moyle, Chairman of the Ganges Bridge Commission and Mr. F. G. Dumayne, who were deputed to visit Madras in connection with the working of the Mixed Gauge Railway System in this Presidency, arrived yesterday from Calcutta and had a conference with Mr. F. G. E. Spring, C.I.E., Chairman of the Madras. Port Trust, this morning. Mr. Dumayne inspected the new Harbour Works here to-day. The Commission leaves for Calcutta to-morrow.

MR. HARVEY GOES ON LEAVE.

Mr. Robertson Takes Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. Harvey, Secretary to the Commerce and Industry Department, hands over charge to Mr. Robertson who arrives by this week's mail at Bombay to-morrow. Mr. Robertson will arrive in Calcutta on Monday.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Viceroy's Farewell Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy gives a farewell dinner to Sir Denzil Ibbetson to-morrow at Government House as the latter will have left for the Punjab before the Viceroy returns from the shooting trip.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Colonel H. Appleton, R. E., is permitted to reside out of India.

Major Battye, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, is transferred to the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkhas.

Colonel Tanner, Officiating Deputy Director General, Military Works, is posted to the 3rd Division, Lahore, as Commanding Royal Engineer.

Colonel Stanton, Commanding Royal Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, is appointed Officiating Chief Engineer, Eastern Command vice Colonel Blunt proceeding on leave.

Lt. Colonel Cregan, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Abbottabad, is appointed Officiating Commanding Royal Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, and Major Lathbury, R. E., is appointed Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer at Abbottabad.

2nd Lieutenant Edward, Wiltshire Regiment, is posted to the Western Command, for appointment to the Indian Army.

Mr. H. C. Mesurier, C. I. E., is appointed Commandant, Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

ROYAL DIARISTS.

A Modern Beau Brummel.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

THE tragic murder of Mr. William Whiteley, the Universal Provider, committed in the full view of hundreds of lady customers, has shocked London.

Thursday is remnant day at the mammoth stores in Westbourne Grove, known to Englishwomen in every quarter of the globe, and every department was thronged with ladies at noon when the terrible occurrence took place. Mr. Whiteley was observed to leave his private room at the end of the lace department. "That is Mr. Whiteley," whispered a customer to whom the figure of the Universal Provider, smiling and prosperous, in silk hat and frock coat, was familiar and the crowd of ladies turned to look at the "great Whiteley." Instantly they saw that something unusual was happening. Mr. Whiteley was followed by a well dressed gentlemanly looking young stranger. "Are you going to leave or must I send for the police?" some of the ladies shopping heard Mr. Whiteley say. "No you won't" retorted the young stranger. "You better leave this." Like a flash he pointed a revolver at Mr. Whiteley and before the horrified customers could intervene the founder of Whiteley's, the most famous store in the world, lay dead in his own shop—shot through the brain. His assailant turned the revolver upon himself inflicting injuries which, in the opinion of the surgeons, to-day, would prove fatal.

The effect on the crowd of bargain-hunters may be imagined. Women fainted and went into hysterics and it took all the tact of the startled assistants to clear the departments and close the store. The Universal Provider had provided London with the greatest sensation of the year!

The motive of the crime is still surrounded with mystery. Beyond stating at the hospital that his name was Cecil Whiteley, that he was the son of Mr. Whiteley, and was glad that he had shot his father, the assailant made no statement. To add to the mystery Mr. Whiteley's two sons declare that they have never seen "Cecil Whiteley" before.

THE SIXPENNY CAB FARE.

The much-talked-of, long expected and very welcome sixpenny cab fare will come into force on the first day of July next. The announcement in the "Gazette" came as a surprise for although the subject of six penny cab fares has frequently been a topic of discussion in the newspapers and the clubs, the six-penny cab fare itself has shown little sign of its near approach.

As everyone who knows his or her London—and the hansom be it remembered now numbers many feminine patrons—is aware the minimum cab fare is one shilling for the first two miles within the redius. Now, if one takes a cab from say Connon street Station to Piccadilly Circus the strict legal fare for the two mile journey is one shilling. But if the cab is taken say from Charing Cross to Piccadilly Circus, less than one quarter of the distance, the fare still remains the same, one shilling. In the first case the cab is a cheap luxury but in the second it borders on extravagance, hence the present re-organisation of cab fares. In future one can go a mile for sixpence and for each additional half mile the legal fare will be theeepence.

Under the new regulations the taximeter will be compulsory in the case of the motor cabs, and in the case of horse drawn cabs each one presented for licensing after July 1st. next must be fitted with a taximeter to indicate to the hirer the distance travelled and the amount chargeable. The taximeter is of course in general use in Paris and English visitors to the gay city rejoice at its adoption here. The minimum motor cab fare will be eightpence, twopence more than the horse cab and for each additional quarter mile after the first mile twopence. The motor cab by the way has become very popular and particularly so to the theatre going public. Apart from the increased speed the motor cabs now on the streets of London are very roomy and comfortable and women have been quick to discover that their evening frocks do not get crushed as is the case in the hansom while the melancholy fourwheeler has never been a very favourite mode of conveyance with ladies.

MARRIAGE AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

Since Dr. Reich made philosophy fashionable in the stately halls of Claridges Hotel women, young and old, pretty and plain, have thrown themselves with zeal into the study of the abstruse problems of life. The other night an audience, largely composed of society women, was eagerly drinking in the wisdom of Dr. Angelo Rappoport who was lecturing under the auspices of the new Era Sociological Society on "Marriage as a Social Factor."

Dr. Rappoport would revise the tables of consanguinity and declared that mental consanguinity was quite as dangerous to society as physical consanguinity. That the man who lives in Park-lane, and has the Park-lane mind, should not marry a lady who lives in the same neighbourhood was one of Dr. Rappoport's dictums. It was the same with War, Science, the Stage, the Shop, the Stock Exchange and the Church. More startling still were some of the lecturer's conclusions. The intellectual, ugly man must marry the ordinary woman with a pretty face. Never must geniuses mate together. The Earl should marry the actress. So far as the alliance recommended between the Peerage and the Stage goes earls and actresses seem to have anticipated the advice of Dr. Rappoport.

A CRINOLINE SCARE.

Our old friend the crinoline scare is with us again. At stated intervals femininity is threatened with a revival of this distortion of the sixties and the dormant Anti-Crinoline League, springing into new life, shows how deep is the feeling against the hated hoops. This year, however, there is just a little foundation for the rumour. The puffings and frillings of the second Empire, much in evidence on the new spring skirts, do bring us near, perilously near, the crinoline. There are leaders of Paris fashion who will wear something that is first cousin to the crinoline this season, but only on exceptional occasions. For ordinary wear and ordinary women the modistes are impressing the fact that beauty of "line" must be aimed at above all other effects.

FASHION NOVELTIES.

While the new colours and styles are still a little in the air many dainty little novelties are appearing at Nice and Monte Carlo and they will certainly be all the rage when the season opens here. The ribbon chain is a pretty trifle, something in the nature of a revival. Of black watered silk half an inch in width the chains are finished with tiny buckles and small diamonds, filigree work or art nouveau enamel. Some of these chains are decorated with "charms" and these have a quaint old world air.

A really useful novelty is the newly introduced flat enamel brooch set with stones to hold the frilled veils in position. The net is loosely gathered together at the back of the hat and the brooch is placed in position on the brim at the back. Yet another new-old idea is the extensive use of ribbon in the form of bows and streamers on evening frocks. It is quite in order to wear a white muslin frock elaborately trimmed with "pinked" frills and flounces, the sleeves to be tied with pink ribbons and little pink bows to be arranged on the corsage a la one of Jane Austen's heroines.

With the wearing of flowers both at night and in the day time the corsage brooch has become a necessity and this same corsage brooch is a very exquisite production. The ordinary safety pin brooch is useless but the corsage brooch is made of silver in the form of a large safety pin from the centre of which, on a glistening stem, is a large violet of enamal with a diamond centre.

ROYAL DIARISTS.

The diary habit, despite all that has been said to the contrary, is not dead yet. The Royal family has always numbered among its ladies confirmed diarists. Queen Victoria's diary in the Highlands long ago provided the world with much interesting gossip and when the long delayed, but often announced, Life and Letters of her late Majesty is published it will be found that the editors have drawn largely from the entries in her diaries. Her grand-children have inherited the diary habit and before her departure Princess Patricia announced her intention of keeping an elaborate diary record of her doings during the present Indian tour. Later perhaps the contents of the young Princess's diaries will form the basis of an interesting travel volume. Queen Alexandra is also an inveterate diarist, but Her Majesty's diary is largely photographic. The Queen never goes far without her Kodak and as several exhibitions of recent seasons indicate she is an excellent amateur photographer, in fact one hesitates to apply the word amateur to such finished work. Among the Queen's most cherished possessions are whole volumes of snapshots, accompanied by dates and descriptions. These photographic diaries would be worth more than their weight in gold to an enterprising American newspaper proprietor but the Queen's diaries are not for publication.

A MODERN BEAU BRUMMEL.

There is great excitement in Savile Row and other haunts of well dressed masculinity, at the arrival of M. le Bargy the modern Beau Brummel. The best dressed man in the world, so this most elegant of Parisians has been called, and it has been not inaptly said of him as an actor that he acts in the intervals of dressing.

The number of his trunks was a revelation even to the porters at the Carlton who are familiar with the cargo of clothes necessary to the comfort of the wives of American Millionaires when on the travels. His waistcoats alone fill a couple of large suit cases. M. le Bargy is also accompanied by his famous lilac frock coat. It was this coat that started a new fashion in Paris and incidentally won for its owner the title of the modern Beau Brummel.

The tie assumes a position of vast importance in the mind of M. le Bargy, and he gives no inconsiderable portion of his time in the morning to a careful consideration as to the correct colour to be worn with the chosen waistcoat. The evening tie he has decreed should never be tied in front of a looking glass, for the symmetrically tied tie is vulgar indeed in the estimation of this distinguished connoisseur of masculine dress. M. le Bargy by the way never, under any circumstances, wears a silk hat.

Far fetched though the idea of the lilac frock coat to English taste is, M. le Bargy's visit will, in the opinion of the leading West End tailors, further popularise the light grey frock coat.

SALARY OF A STAR.

The music hall war which resulted in the shutting down of some of the most famous music halls in London at the bidding of the National Alliance, the new Trades Union of artistes and employees, has resulted in the publication of some authentic details concerning the enormous salaries paid to "stars." Marie Lloyd, Marie Dainten, Arthur Roberts, and many other popular music hall artistes of the day have taken a leading part in the attack on the managers. Not only have they "struck" but they have also destinguished themselves by acting as pickets. When Camille Clifford (the daughter-in-law of Lord Aberdare) drew up in her motor car outside the Tivoli to fill the breach created by the strikers she was met by a little band of feminine stars, who persuaded the Gibson Girl not to come to the assistance of the managers in their predicament and so Miss Clifford returned to the safe shelter of the Vaudeville. And now the managers have retaliated by publishing a list of the salaries paid to the leading artistes of the day, a list that will be read with very keen interest by our Income Tax Commissioners. Miss Marie Lloyd it appears is paid at the rate of £115 per week, Ada Reeve at £200, the Princess de Brogle £90, Miss Lotty Collins £30, while Joe Elvin gets £175, Arthur Roberts £160 and at least a dozen others over £50

OUTRAGE ON WOMEN PILGRIMS.

Enhancement of Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The Allahabad High Court has just decided the case in which a man named Bryan, a Carriage Examiner on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, and three other persons, were charged with outraging female modesty. The four men turned a number of men and women out of a female compartment in a Special Mela Train leaving only two females in the carriage. When the train started from the Kasganj Station, one man climbed to the top of the carriage and put out the light. Bryan entered the compartment and put his hand on the mouth and breast of one of the females while another man stood on the footboard and addressed the other female. The women screamed and the Guard seeing a man on the footboard stopped the train. Bryan alone was convicted by the Lower Court and fined Rs. 100.

The case came up for enhancement of sentence and the High Court sentenced Bryan to one year's rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the Lower Court's sentence was wholly inadequate.

CLAIM ON TEMPLE OFFERINGS.

Suit for Recovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

A curious case has just been decided by the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division. The late General Rana Padam Jung Bahadur of Phaphamau in Allahabad made a present, in cash and the price of a cow, to a certain Panda at Rishigunga near the temple of Badrinath. The suit was brought for recovery of this amount by another set of priests on the ground that the plaintiffs were the only persons entitled to receive offerings at Rishigunga from Pilgrims, and that the defendants had wrongly received money. The plaintiffs relied on a "sanad" granted to their ancestor in 1782 A. D. by the Raja of Tehri in Garhwal and the defendants relied on a "sanad" granted by the Prime Minister of Nepal about 1886, and both claimed exclusive right to collect offerings at Rishigunga.

After considering oral and documentary evidence the Court of First Instance passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. This decision was affirmed in the First Appeal by Mr. Stowell, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal. In the Second Appeal, Mr. Campbell, the Commissioner of Kumaon Division, upheld the Judgment of the Courts below. The learned Commissioner held that a gift in the present case was not a personal gift to defendants, but a gift to the priests at Rishigunga, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to such gifts to the entire exclusion of the defendant.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

Native Discharged for Want of Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

A cowardly assault was committed recently on Mr. Mainwaring Maynard, a resident in the Raja Hotel at Allahabad. Maynard was attacked while asleep by two natives armed with sticks, while a third man held a lantern. No trace could be found of the culprits, but Maynard subsequently said he identified the billiard marker of the hotel as one of the assailants.

The case came before the Allahabad Joint Magistrate, who held that the evidence of identity was insufficient, and discharged the billiard marker.

TOLLS ON BRIDGES.

Abolition on the E. I. Railway Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The Government of India have now agreed to the abolition of tolls on the East Indian Railway bridges at Agra, Allahabad and the bridge over the Tons River.

The Railway authorities were prepared to take this step from the 1st of January; but as official sanction was delayed, new contracts had to be entired into and the bridges will consequently not be made free until about the 1st June.

Proposals will now be put forward for the abolition of tolls on bridges in Bengal.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

SHOPPING IN THE FORT.

VISIT TO THE FLEET

AN ENQUIRING MONARCH.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE SENTRY.

An incident occurred yesterday which might have had the most serious consequences, and we give it below in order that better Police arrangements may be made during the rest of the Amir's visit, for securing the safety of His Majesty's person. We do not wish to be taken for alarmists, but bearing in mind the assassination of several Mahomedan Monarchs, including the father of the late Shah of Persia, and one or two Sultans of Turkey, and remembering also the narrow escape from an untimely end which was experienced by the present Amir's father, the late Abdurrahman Khan, on December 26, 1888, when he was shot at by a sepoy at Mazar-i-Sherif, we can only describe the measures to ensure His Majesty's security in Bombay as regrettable. We are aware that to the English mind the idea of assassination is anathema, and that the mere possibility of a great crime being perpetrated does not occur readily to the police. But facts are facts, and if some dark scheme with a political object, hatched in the Bazaar and consummated in broad daylight in the Fort, actually took place, Afghanistan would never forgive the Bombay Government. On Wednesday, when His Majesty the Amir paid a visit to the Army and Navy Stores, a huge crowd collected, and for two hours one European constable alone was left to control a quickly-growing crowd which by the time the Amir left the stores was at least two thousand in number. The officer (Inspector Jones) with the aid of a crisp whangee cane and knowledge of the vernacular, did his best, and did it well, to keep a clear roadway. It may be, and doubtless was, the fact that the police may have supposed that the Amir would not have stayed ten minutes in the Stores. They may also not have known that His Majesty intended to go there. But the fact remains that, however "slim" and elusive His Majesty may be, a serious effort should be made to secure his personal safety.

The incident which has provoked these reflections occurred yesterday, after His Majesty's second visit to the Army and Navy Stores. Among the large crowd which had collected outside the building was an old Mahomedan named Kazi Syed Mahomed Ibrahim. He was waiting to see the Amir with the intention of presenting to His Majesty a written application to be permitted to make a presentation to the Afghan Monarch. The presentation consisted of a set of 22 volumes of the Koran. The volumes, he averred, were 800 years old, and had been preserved in his family house at Poona. The weight of the whole set of the 22 volumes was, he said, not very great and a man could carry them if he chose.

He was seen standing in the first row of the crowd prominently holding the application in his hand; and as soon as the Amir stepped out of the Army and Navy Stores the old man rushed towards him. The attendants of the Amir had to prevent the man from touching the Amir, but he was not to be daunted. In spite of an attendant pushing him aside the man again stepped forward and suddenly put the paper into the Amir's hand. His Majesty at once became very angry at this abrupt way of doing things, and threw away the paper. He at once jumped into the motor-car and desired to be driven away.

AN EARLY RISER.

The Amir is an early riser. No matter how late he might have been at a function over night His Majesty does not remain in bed after 5 o'clock. Such was the case yesterday morning and all on the Ridge knew it. The attendants and others were ready and the Afghan Ruler came out of his bedroom on to the verandah and began viewing the city. The morning was not so clear as on the previous day. The fog and the mist made it impossible to have a southern view, of the city. His Majesty thereupon decided upon a little stroll in the garden. In the rear compound His Majesty walked up and down a few paces. After that he wished to have his beard trimmed and a European hair dresser was immediately requisitioned. He came but not until it was nearly eight o'clock. The Amir hustled up and was ready to start. He expressed a desire to go shopping in the Fort. The bath, prayers, and tea all having been finished quickly, His Majesty would start at 8-30 o'clock. Telephonic messages were sent to the establishments the Royal visitor wished to visit and the reply was received that those establishments do not open until after 10 o'clock. The Amir therefore had to wait.

The various jewellers, especially travelling traders and other people dealing in things that would suit a Royal purse, had collected on the Ridge early in the morning. From the reports circulated it was believed that the distinguished visitor was a mighty purchaser, and to be first before him the merchants drove up to the bungalow in the hope of making big business. But they were disappointed. "Where's your pass?" was the abrupt question put by the policeman on duty. "Pass, why I am a merchant and want to display my best jewellery and rare things, such as monarchs alone could buy, before his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan." "No order to pass anybody except by a special ticket," was the reply. Despairing and disappointed the man stood near the gate! *Chalao, Bhaja jao; Khara mat raho idar* the sentry shouted, and the man had to go to the other end of the street. Another came to meet the same fate; a third and fourth and so on, till at last a good number of traders collected in the neighbourhood. They now hoped to address the Amir personally without waiting for formal ceremony. Two of them at least expressed themselves ready to run in front of him and accost His Majesty as he came out. But could he do it? No. The motor, waiting a couple of hours in the portico, started off and whirled past the crowd at a swift pace before one could see whether it was the Amir that passed.

The Amir was attired in a white China silk suit wearing his favourite sun hat—an ordinary helmet with a flat top. He was accompanied by Major Bird, and, of course Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, was in the car, and the party went off to the Fort. In the second car that followed there were seated the interpreter of His Majesty and two young Afghan attendants, who carried the hand bag, walking stick, smoking requisites, and an astrakhan cap to be used by His Majesty when the sun had gone down.

When the cars halted in front of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, opposite the King's statue, a number of people collected on the road and cheered His Majesty.

The Amir has expressed a desire to pass through the native town, and next time when he has occasion to come to the Fort his motor-car will most probably not take the usual route but will be driven through the bazaars.

During the early part of his visit in the Fort, the Amir more than once complained of the heat. He could not put on his usual Astrakhan Cap nor could he bear woolen garments. His own residence on the Ridge he admitted was a much cooler spot than any in the Fort.

THE AMIR'S PURCHASES.

On his arrival at the Stores he was received by Major Moss, the Superintendent of the Stores, and Mr. A. L. Long, the Manager, and was conducted to the tobacco department first. There he made purchases to the extent of Rs. 2,000. He smoked some of the cigarettes and cigars and seemed to like them. Out of the purchases made he presented a silver cigarette-case to Major Bird and one to Mr. Phillips. After an hour's inspection of this department His Majesty was conducted to the crockery and ironmongery department. The Royal customer was very much interested in this department, and told the Superintendent that he was something of an engineer. Machinery and Carpentry were his chief hobbies and he designed all the public buildings of Kabul. For this reason he was in a position to appreciate the quality of the things displayed in the Stores. His Majesty was not slow to take a fancy to a complete Turkish bath apparatus. He soon desired to purchase it, and paid about Rs. 2,000 for it. He made purchases of porcelainware to the extent of Rs. 1,500. Next, His Majesty entered the perfumery department, and true to the taste of an Oriental Padshah he seemed very much pleased with the *attars* (scents without alcohol.) He tested several of these scents and selected some of the best for his use. Many of these were rich and costly, and worth a hundred rupees per ounce. About Rs. 500 worth of *attars* were purchased, and here a short adjournment was proposed.

Refreshments were provided for the Amir, and His Majesty took some soda and cakes. Having rested a short time, the Amir resumed his inspection in the Sundries department, and bought things worth about Rs. 2,000. He remained in this department for about half an hour and desired to see the jewellery and electroplated-ware departments. He passed considerable time in examining different patterns in jewellery and ornaments and made purchases to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

It was now 2 o'clock, and His Majesty could not afford to wait any longer. He wanted to see the guns and rifles, revolvers and pistols; things which of all other pleased His Majesty the most. But he had to leave, and therefore promised to call again, probably this morning, to inspect the weapons and fire-arms.

His Majesty had remained in the Stores for three hours, and is said to have made purchases to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

This concluded His Majesty's shopping for the day.

THE AMIR AND THE FLEET.

As it was known that His Majesty the Amir was to visit the Warships yesterday afternoon, a fairly large number of people assembled at the Apollo Bunder Pavilion long before the expected time. Special arrangements were made by Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, and red and crimson cloth was laid out on the Bunder steps, and the R. I. M. Steamer launch "Bee" was kept in readiness. His Majesty in company of his suite motored to the Apollo Bunder at 3-10 p. m, followed by three other motor cars with Sirdars and others. On alighting he was received by Captain Hewett and was then conducted to the launch "Bee". As the launch moved out escorted by the picket boats of the "Diadem" and "Spartiate," the boats keeping close station on either quarter of the R. I. M. launch "Bee," the four warships fired a Salute of 31 guns each, and at the same time the vessels were manned by crews. His Majesty the Amir was accompanied on board by five Sirdars, Sir Henry M'Mahon, Captain Hewett, Lieutenant Jenkins, Mr. R. M. Phillips and five other military officers. The police arrangements under Mr. Nolan were all that could be desired.

His Majesty, thus, was introduced to that which can only be imagined by being seen. Far away in Kabul a "ship" means, if anything at all, some dug out river craft and any picture of a battleship must be almost incomprehensible. Yet, if one is to believe all that has been said about His Majesty and all that has been reported of his conversations, he must have long known that the might of the British Empire is as great on the unknown ocean as on the Frontier which joins his own territory. England, through India, has been able to crowd into his visit many experiences, a full account of which written by His Majesty, with all his impressions, would make one of the most interesting documents in history. Agra showed him what is meant by the British Army, or that of it which was gathered together, a small part, to make a brave display and he was properly impressed. Delhi showed him the Imperial spot of India to which fighting men from the far north-west came, conquered and ruled before they faded before the British. Aligarh gave him an insight to educational methods as conducted by a progressive nation. Calcutta threw him into a whirlwind of amusements tempered with a little scientific investigation, while for Bombay has been reserved the privilege of introducing him to the sign of our naval strength. It may be mentioned, in passing, that in the two ships visited His Majesty saw work which has cost over a crore of rupees and he cannot fail to have noticed that all this is represented in usefulness rather than luxury. Essentially practical in his views of life, His Majesty should thoroughly appreciate a warship. To fire a torpedo and explode a mine are things which few have done; for His Majesty to do so thus shortly after his recent emergence from the fastnesses of Afghanistan is unique in the annals of marine defence.

His Majesty was by no means punctual in leaving the Apollo Bunder; in fact it was quite half past three before the R. I. M launch, accompained by the guard boats furnished by the ships in harbour reached the ladder of the "Hermes."

His Majesty was dressed in a suit of dark brown clothes of English sporting style, stout leather leggings encasing his legs, while his white straw hat of curious shape was the point which attracted most attention. On arrival at the "Hermes" he was greeted by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Poe, Captain Nicholson, Commander Hyde and the other officers of the ship.

As his launch left the Bunder the four Naval ships in harbour boomed out the salute of thirty-one guns, the salute lasting until he was near the gangway of the "Hermes." On reaching the deck he was presented to Admiral Poe and immediately escorted to the Quarter Deck. Here he took his first survey of the many things which, unintelligible to the landsman make up a war vessel and it was noticeable how eager he was to inspect the many mysterious things which lay around him. Most noticeable of all was the quick manner with which he turned to the guns which stood in front of him. His glance seemed to take in the many details of the grey fittings which formed the foreground, with the shipping of the harbour lying in the background, visible here and there between the funnels and the rigging, but his gaze always returned to the guns and it cannot be doubted that his chief interest lies in that which most keenly affects the welfare of his own realm.

Time for inspecting his surroundings at this juncture, however, was brief. At his side stood Admiral Poe the chief representative of our naval strength in India and before him were all the officers of the ship standing at attention until the signal for them to step forward and be introduced to the guest of the country, of the Navy and of the

in the minuteness of the descriptions given him, the chief-officer in each department was deputed to act as cicerone and it must have taxed His Majesty's interpreter solely to translate all the technical terms which are necessary to make intelligible even the most simple machinery. His Majesty, however, did not rely solely upon his interpreter, for with the extra knowledge of English which he has gained in his many conversations, he proved himself able to follow much of the ordinary part of the conversation and more than once he interpolated a question which showed that he wished to know more than is ever possible through the unsatisfactory help of even the best interpeter.

From the Quarter deck a move was made to the lower deck where for a moment he stood bewildered at the sudden change from the view of the open sea to the narrow passages with their many quaint fittings.

At his right stood a Marine, at strict attention, a sentry. The absence of other similar figures gave His Majesty reason for pause.

"Why does he stand there" he asked.

The answer was promptly given and, before the interpreter had time to translate the explanation for his Majesty, the dry comment came:

"In my country, I do not need sentries. When I say that no one shall go to a place no one goes there. It is enough."

And then with the slightest movement, half shrug, half laughter, he turned to follow his guide. The many parts followed. Six pounder guns were explained and His Majesty evinced the keenest interest in noticing and often pointing out, as cause for further explanation, differences between the mountings of those guns to which he has been accustomed, those which he visited as recently as Wednesday morning and those which lay before him. The very newness of the twelve pounders rivetted his attention and it seemed that he was most interested in the springs which take up the recoil, but it was not till later that he was able to see the actual motion and then only in the smallest degree, for the firing practice in which he indulged later was with the equivalent to the Morris tube.

THE HEART OF THE SHIP.

For a long time he lingered over the small guns but his interest in them was small compared with that he showed in the heavy six inch guns and his thirst—or knowledge in the conning tower was well nigh insatiable. Each tube and electric button claimed his attention and one can well imagine that he would take a keen delight in the death tune of which those parts are the keys in time of battle.

It was interesting to note that the engines proved somewhat prosaic to His Majesty. Possibly it was because modern engineering science has evolved machines which combine the maximum of strength with the greatest economy of space. When however the Engineer Commander explained that on those engines depends the success attending on the tactical skill of the ship's navigator, he paid more attention to the intricacies before him. It was not necessary to explain how the steam thrusts forward the piston to act through the heavy crank upon the shaft. That knowledge he has gained in his own factories in Kabul, but in his country space matters not and what proved of real interest to him was that the Indicated Horse Power, a term frequently used in these days of motor cars, but very rarely properly understood, is equal to the work of ten thousand horses working in a given way. To have expressed it in a technical manner with proper formula would have been useless and the nearest approach was adopted.

On his way back to the Quarter Deck, where he was to take tea, His Majesty suddenly expressed his desire to say afternoon prayers and he was immediately conducted to the Admiral's cabin for the purpose.

The devotions did not last long, and soon His Majesty had reached the upper deck, where fresh work with the guns was in store for him. First a gun crew was putithrough its drill and one or two items had to be repeated very slowly before he was satisfied. Then came what was really the most interesting part of his day's sight seeing.

Before him lay a torpedo and beside it stood an officer ready to explain the various parts which make it the deadly weapon it is. In carefully chosen words it was told and explained with much pointing how the tube consists of six chambers. Taking each in turn the whole theory was laid down before him, from the first action of releasing compressed air into the firing tube to expel the torpedo, the tripper which starts the engines, the other tripper which releases further air pressure and secures "full speed ahead," the small wheels which regulate the horizontal rudder and secure eventual rising to the surface for, (in time of peace,) recovery of the torpedo, the other mechanism which times it to run its allotted distance (also in time of peace) and its cap and detonator, the important item which transforms it from a wonderful machine to that which is most feared in naval warfare.

THE PRACTICAL MIND.

Studiously His Majesty listened to all that was explained to him once, only interrupting with a question. It had been explained how the small internal machines are put in motion and perform their functions, but there was one knotty point which would have been explained later but presented itself to his mind then.

"How is it fired?" he asked, once were keen on the actual fact of using the weapon.

It was explained to him, and he was content to listen to all that followed. Next he visited the Fore Bridge where search light working and signaling were explained to him and after a brief stay during which he asked whether the system of signaling, was similar to that (as regards the code) employed in the wireless telegraphy which he had been shown, not for the first time, he returned to the Quarter deck where he was given tea.

His Majesty with the energy which characterises himself did not rest long. Quickly finishing his refreshment he expressed a desire to proceed to the "Diadem" which lay a little way off in order to put into practice that which had been explained to him, and with a bow and genial, though solemn, smile to those who surrounded him he stepped forward to move to the gangway. One thing more was left, and that was a "rescue." As he reached the side the patent lifebuoy was dropped and the calcium light, which locates the place where the "man overboard" can reach a place of safety known to those helping in the rescue, flared up, visible faintly in the evening light and amidst the smoke which gives the locality in daylight. His Majesty's attention was at once keenly given to the incident and he leaned forward over the side of the ship and muttered to himself as the cutter was quickly lowered and reached the spot.

With another farewell bow His Majesty accompanied by Admiral Poe and the other officials descended the ladder to the launch waiting below and as he moved off another salute of thirty-one guns was fired.

ON THE "DIADEM."

With all haste, for the sun was beginning to approach the horizon, the launch with its escort made for the "Diadem," lying a short distance behind the "Spartiate" and on arrival His Majesty was again introduced to the officers present. Here the ceremony was shorter, for there was serious work in front and time was obviously short. For some time a cutter had been towing, up and down, a small target, some six feet square, and this afforded opportunities for two experiments, first for firing a torpedoe and then for gun practice.

With the former he made excellent aim, only missing it by about a yard while with the gun he made one or two attempts which nearly put the target out of use altogether, making about six shots.

To complete his day's work His Majesty exploded a mine which had been laid for him. Pressing the button provided for the purpose of working the electric connection, he leaned eagerly forward to watch the result and his eyes sparkled to see the huge column of water spurt high into the air, then sink back again in a cloud of spray. Finally, after a few questions which came out of his later experiences, he returned to the gangway and entered his launch. Scarcely had he left the side of the ship than the final salute boomed out. First came the signal from the "Diadem" and then each ship took it up.

But before he left, the sudden darkness of the tropics had come on and those who were waiting on the Bunder had seen the ships, which had faded into the grey darkness, burst forth into light. Near lay the "Hermes" and the "Highflyer" with the R. I.M. S. Dufferin to the left whilst away beyond, clearer, by reason of the lights blending more closely into each other were the "Diadem" and the "Spartiate."

From the midst of each blaze of light flashed out the vivid white-blue flame as the guns fired the signal and His Majesty turned from side to side with admiration written on his face at the scene which was reflected a thousand times in the rippling waves. As the launch neared the Apollo Bunder it was necessary for him to turn almost completely round in his seat to witness the effect and he gave each ship special attention. Each scheme, though the whole ideas were similar, presented special details for notice and His Majesty was not slow to pick out the Admiral's flag which was part of the illuminations of the "Hermes."

With the arrival at the Bunder ended His Majesty's introduction to Britain's Navy and there could be no doubt that he was impressed with what he has been. How far he was impressed remains to be seen, for he appeared to be considering that which had been shown him and committing it to memory rather than commenting upon it, but no doubt his next visit to the "Hermes" when he will fire off a heavy gun, with full charge will afford him opportunity of giving either unconscious or deliberate indication of what opinion he has formed.

HIS MAJESTY'S RETURN TO SHORE.

His Majesty the Amir was expected to come ashore at about five o'clock in the evening, after his inspection of the war-ships. People collected in large numbers at the Apollo Bunder, where the Amir was expected to land. The police arrangements on the Bunder were under Superintendents Sloane and Nolan, and were much better than heretofore, the whole of the gravel in front of the Bunder being kept clear for the movements of the Amir and his motor car which awaited his arrival from the war-ships, but the Mahomedans were allowed to crowd very close,—right up to the entrance of the Bunder under the pavilion.

The Amir did not return to the Bunder until after half-past seven and the traffic was blocked for more than an hour, the row of carriages extending from the Bunder right up to the Fountain at Church Gate Street. An enormous number of people, both European and native, had to wait long near the Yacht Club. At one place, four bullock-carts were seen standing abreast, and they were so circumstanced that it was very difficult to have them got out of the way.

From five o'clock in the evening, the crowd at the Bunder thickened with amazing rapidity.

Anxious people waited for over an hour and a quarter, when they were told that the Amir was to dine on board the man-of-war and that he would alight at the Bunder probably at about eleven o'clock at night. The crowd was greatly disappointed at this and was about to leave the Bunder, when suddenly electric lights flashed from the four war-ships now lying in the harbour. From the top of the mast down to the water line, these war-ships were beautifully picked out with electric lamps. Even the funnels and the different masts were all outlined with small but powerful electric lights. They made an attractive and imposing picture, with the dark sky in the back ground. This sight enlivered the waiting spectators among whom were a number of European ladies. At quarter past seven guns were fired from the four warships which told the anxiously waiting crowd that the Amir and their Excellencies the Governor and the Vice-Admiral were leaving the warships for the Bunder. About quarter of an hour later the Amir's launch could be seen coming towards the Bunder, escorted by the launches of the Water Police. At last the long awaited moment came. His Majesty the Amir, accompanied by H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Vice-Admiral, and a number of other naval officers, landed ashore at the Bunder amidst the cheers of the crowd. Before departing from the Bunder His Majesty shook hands with their Excellencies, and thanked the Admiral for the great pains he took in showing him everything interesting oin the warship. Amidst loud cheering the Amir left the Bunder in his motor-car for his bungalow on the Ridge, accompanied by two members of his personal staff. His Excellency then drove to Government House.

We understand that the Amir was much annoyed at the manner in which he was stared at while at the Races on Wednesday. His Majesty arrived late, when most of the racegoers supposed that he had abandoned his intention of visiting Mahalakshmi, but immediately it became known that the Amir was in the Grand Stand a stampede for a "front view" took place, The Amir is not used to the "fierce light that beats upon a throne," norais he accustomed, like European monarchs, to being a butt for the remarks of a thousand tongues and the objective of thousands of curious eyes. Even King Edward has had to protest against this on one occasion. That was at Marienbad four years ago, during His Majesty's autumn sojourn in the Austrian Pine hills. Accustomed as the King-Emperor has been to the glare of publicity from boyhood, there are occasions on which even he cannot overlook the rudeness of the inveterate sightseer. The Amir's annoyance is therefore easily understandable. And we hope that in future people will be a little less pushful, and a little more conscious of their own loss of dignity.

It was a great disappointment to the loyal Mahommedans of Bombay that His Majesty did not enjoy a ride through the Muslim quarter of the Bazaar on Wednesday night. Almost every house was brilliantly lit up and decorated, and the scene was one of real Oriental splendour, and must have cost many thousands of rupees to produce. It is hoped His Majesty will visit the Bazaar before he leaves Bombay.

LIMITED STAY AT KARACHI.

Inability to Attend Public Functions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 14.

According to latest information His Majesty the Amir will arrive at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant on the "Dufferin," and will leave at 4 p.m. on the same day. His Majesty will inspect the Sukkur Bridge on the morning of the 23rd, but owing to shortness of his stay in Karachi he regrets he will be unable to lay the foundation stone of the Madresseh Hostel.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEBRUARY 12.

Rajkote Station was the scene of great bustle on Saturday last owing to Chiefs having come down there by special trains to attend a "Lodge meeting"—No. 2,787 G. C. The Rana of Porbandar was installed in the Eastern Chair as The Worshipful Master for the current year, and the following officers were then appointed:—Sir Jaswatsingjee, Immediate Past Master, Bro. J. T. Turner, Senior Warden, S. K. Iyer, Treasurer, K. R. Vacha, Secretary, H. S. Davies, Senior Deacon, Dr. B. K. Nariman Junior Deacon, Dr. Dinshaw B. Dir of Ceremonies, G. M. Munshi, Steward, R. Pride Tyler and others. During the short time, the building which has been built enjoys the reputation of being the most imposing in the whole of Kathiawar, and every year the number is increasing, there being 36 members at present composed of Parsees, Garacias, Hindoos, and a sprinkling of Europeans.

After the ceremonies were over, a banquet came off when the health of His Gracious Majesty the King of England, and that of the Duke of Connaught was drunk.

The recent showers that fell at Bhownagar has done enormous damage to standing crop. Since then the weather is very chilly. Again on Sunday last a terrible storm blew here carrying an enormous quantity of dust, when heavy rain fell at Viramgaum, Madhwan and Limbdi, amounting to 1in. 80cts. Heavy clouds are hovering this side and the weather has quite the monsoonish appearance.

LADY Lawley is anxious to emulate the exploits of Lady Minto as a hunter of big game. She went out more than once during the Governor's shooting trips and before returning to Madras she sat up over a "kill" for tiger at Thekady. Two tigers visited the kill, but too late in the evening for accurate shooting. Lady Lawley fired at one of the brutes, but did not get it. The champion lady Nimrod in India is Lady Jenkins, wife of the Chief Justice of Bombay, who has shot more than one tiger in her shooting excursions in the Hyderabad jungles and elsewhere.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns and enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

KAISER'S ELECTION VICTORY.

Construction of Battle-ships.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 14.

London, January 28.—Following upon the Kaiser's victory in the elections for the Reichstag, the Government announces early alterations at the five ship-building yards, enabling the construction of 25,000 ton Battle-ships.

Herr Dernbey, the Colonial Secretary, says tin Chancellor von Bulow can now snap his fingers he the Centre Party's face.

"TE DEUM" IN THE AUSTRIAN CHURCH.

The Pope ordered the "Te Deum" to be sung in the Austrian Church in Rome yesterday, this being the first time that the Protestants have been thus honoured.

UNFORTUNATE JAMAICA.

Hot Streams Break-out.

Some hot streams have started in various parts of Jamaica.

Sir Alexander Swettenham threatens to dissolve the Municipal Council and to appoint a Commissioner to manage the city's affairs.

Kingston rates and taxes will be remitted for the next fifteen months.

The consequence of the earthquake the *Tribune* says is that the West India regiment's disbandment has been suspended.

A steamer off the Humber river encountered a shower of volcanic dust cutting crews faces sligtly.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

Claim for More War Compensation.

It is stated in Pretoria that the HetVolk is willing to admit more Chinese, provided the Progressives agree to a further ten millions for war compensation for the Boers.

At a mass meeting at Johannesburg it was decided to petition Mr. J. B. Robinson to relieve the misery of Government expatriated unemployed.

The *Johannesburg Star*, declares that Mr. Smuts visited London in 1906 to bargain with Mining houses regarding the retention of Chinese labourers. The mine-owners refused the terms offered.

ARMY COUNCIL CIRCULAR.

The Army Council Circular, regarding the excess of re-engaged men serving in the ranks, says "the reserves-producing power is diminished by the proportion of soldiers serving for pensions, while the expense is increased by long service pensions. Re-engaged men should not exceed ten per cent.

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

Doubts as to Parentage.

London, January 29.—Mr. George Rayner, the husband of the mother of the murderer of Mr. Whiteley says that he had grave reasons for doubting whether he was Horace Rayner's father, but he had kept a promise to his wife to educate and bring him up.

Mrs. Turner, interviewed, said her daughter, Mrs. George Rayner always told her that Rayner was not Horace's father and that after his birth Whiteley and George rayner quarrelled.

ODESSA FATALITY.

Three hundred seventy people have been frozen to death in Odessa District.

CETEWAYO'S SON.

Appointed Chief of two Tribes.

Cetewayo's youngest son has been appointed Chief of two tribes in Zululand.

ANTI-TOXIN SERUM.

Succesful Remedy for Dysentery.

The new anti-toxin serum for the cure of dysentery, is a great success amongst the Austrian troops in Cracow and Bosnia.

INQUIRY INTO FOREIGN INDUSTRY

Improvement of Commercial Intelligence Department.

London January 30:—Mr. Lloyd-George informed a deputation from the Walsall Chamber of Commerce that the Government is conducting a searching investigation into foreign industries and is improving the Commercial Intelligence Department. A census of the industrial population would reveal the true national British position.

RISE IN CARACAS.

General Matos Killed.

While trying to surprise a secret political meeting of Vice-President Gomez General Matos, Governor of Caracas, and several soldiers, were killed.

RAID ON AN ODESSA BANK.

The Anarchists have raided Kussis Brothers' Bank at Odessa. One proprietor and one anarchist were killed.

MR. VANDERBILT'S HORSES FOR THE LONDON SHOW.

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt sends 26 horses to the international show in London in June next. They are valued at £100,000 sterling.

THE STUART MINE DISASTER.

Eighty men are entombed at the Stuart mine at Fayetteville in. Virginia.

TERRIORISTS IN RUSSIA.

A workman assassinated Gudims, Director of the dreadful political prison while walking in the principal street in Vasiellievsky island near St. Petersburg.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S WAR AGAINST TRUSTS.

Mr. Roosevert at the annual Dinner of the Gridiron Club of Washington newspaper correspondents replied angrily to Senator Foraker who prophesied that his policy against great corporation would cause national disaster. The President warned Messrs Pierpont Morgan H. H. Rogers and other representatives of trusts that if unwilling to respect the actions of Government protecting all alive they would one day have to face the mob without the least respect for riches.

SUDDEN RISE AND FALL OF THE TYNE.

The Tyne river rose four feet in a few seconds yesterday receding quickly.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Funds are being raised to equip an Antarctic expedition, under M. Lecomte, the Director of Brusels Observatory and M. Arctowske.

ABOLITION OF ARMY DEPOTS.

The Army Council abolishes five artillery depots on March first.

NEW BOOKS

ABBOTS VERNEY, BY R. MACAULAY, LONDON. JOHN MURRAY.—For more than three centuries the Ruth family lived at Abbots Verney, in Cumberland, and the family name had carried with it in the county, a guarantee of straightforward conduct and a high code of honour. But singleness of purpose and a stern moral sense, if untempered by breadth of view and keenness of intellect are apt to crystalize into obstinacy. Thus it was that when Colonel Ruth had once formed an unfavourable opinion of his grandson, Verney Ruth, he was unable to see cause for changing it; and when his grandson felt himself to be misunderstood by his grandfather, he was at no pains to justify himself. Obstinacy is hard to scotch and still more hard to kill, for what we term admirable firmness of purpose in ourselves, we name obstinacy in another. However, Colonel Ruth had some grounds for his want of confidence in his grandson, for his own son, Verney's father, had disgraced the name of an honourable family in his youth, and though it is true that the sins of the father do not necessarily take root in the children, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a corrupt tree will not bring forth sound fruit. Moreover, one can readily conceive the indignation of an old man who had his life made miserable by his son, resenting the conduct of his grandson—whom he had fathered—in exposuing the cause of his parent. On this basis has Mr. Macaulay built up his tale. Perhaps the theme is not entirely new, but it is exceedingly well handled. Verney's father, the black sheep of the family, who returns to England late in life, sponges on his son, brings him into disgrace and then leaves him, is a picture (alas that it should be so), very true to life. One sometimes meets men of this type; men to whom honour is as a root out of dry ground, whose besetting sin is sloth, whose goddess is Comfort, who make friends merely for what they can get out of them, and yet retain "the manners and the addition" of a gentleman. Verney Ruth, too, is very well drawn. His resentment at his grandfather's mistrust, his pride in himself, his endeavour to be loyal to his father, then the crash, and his struggle to face the music—all this is excellent work. So also is the sketch of the old Colonel,—his obstinate pride, his hesitating surrender. The minor characters are equally well drawn, and the general plan and diction of the book combine to make it one of the most successful novels of its type we have read for some time.

A GAMBLE WITH LIFE, BY SILAS. J. HOCKING, LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN.—Mr. Silas J. Hocking belongs to that class of writers—and their name is legion—who provide food for the regular readers of novels. He does not aspire to write literature,—why should he, his admirers would not thank him for it: his business is to provide thrills,—genteel ones—not of the type which Dr. Emil Reich calls *shockingitis*, but merely shocks sufficient to attract a distracted attention, and relieve the sufferer of the ennui which attaches to his or her uneventful life. So, in chapter one we are "thrilled" with the sight of the young man borrowing a thousand pounds from his lawyer friend, and giving him "as security," an insurance policy which he guarantees to "make good" if he fails to repay the thousand pounds by a certain date! After this we expect the inevitable girl, and pat she comes, like a clown into the ring, to provide thrill the second, which is, her rescue from a perilous position on a cliff by the aforesaid young man. He gets her out, but breaks his leg in getting her down! A rising tide (of course) follows, and the girl "forgot her bruises and rushed away to get help. "Her hat had disappeared" says our author, "her glorious hair fell in billows over her shoulders, and down her back, her eyes were wild and tearless, her lips apart, her breath came and went in painful "gasps"—! Reader, he was saved! The young man had to lie up for some time and (thrill 3) the girl constantly sat with him, read pious books to him, brought him flowers, tidied his room (bachelors rooms are always supposed to need tidying) &c. &c. Being laid up for so long, made it difficult for the young man to raise the thousand pounds to pay off the loan; so (thrill 4) he had decided to bathe and not come back. But as it was so rough he hadn't the face to bathe, and put it off a day! That day a distant relative dies and sends him a thousand pounds—(this is rather a tame thrill,)—and so he ends his insurance policy and his bachelor days, and Mr. Hocking's *Gamble with Life*.

SPRINGTIME, BY H. C. BAILEY, LONDON: JOHN MURRAY.—Since Mr. Stanley Weyman began writing his inimitable romances and shed the searchlight of his genius on the pages of French history, he has had many would-be imitators of his art. These, when they have gone out of France for the scene of their story, have explored several of the countries of Europe, but it has been left to Mr. Bailey to take us into Lombardy, and introduce us to the towers of Noventa and the vineyards of Vellano. Among his confreres, Mr. Bailey ranks high. His story is admirably written; his maidens in distress and in joy, his knights in arms and in durance vile, his love making, and his villians which would mar the course of love, are, one and all, a most lively and attractive company. Even Mr. Antony Hope's redoubtable Sapt is not much superior to Mr. Bailey's Squarcia, and Mr. Stanley Weyman's Gentleman of France cannot give may points in knightly courtesy to Mr. Bailey's Duke Lionardo. For a parellel to Mr. Bailey's Castracane, the villian of the piece, we have to go to Sir Conan Doyle's Butcher Knight, who Sir Nigel and his men contrived to roast alive,—and we are not sure that Mr. Bailey's villian is not the wickeder of the two. The ladies of this play are as lovely and as wayward as ladies are expected to be, but we cannot help thinking that they must have been remarkably sylphlike in Lombardy, for they were handed about from horse to horse and hand to hand at critical moments in a way which would be impossible with an ordinary woman. Possibly their staple diet was olives and they were made to take lots of violent exercise besides dancing in order to train down for emergencies. Mr. Bailey rather overdoes his horrors. Some of the villianies which Castracane committed or plotted are unnecessarily beastly—especially the death of poor Bianca; but with the exception of this blemish, we have nothing but praise for Mr. Bailey's work. He has the right touch for a book of this kind: we cannot remember a single dull page in it.

LAWFUL ISSUE, BY JAMES BLYTH.—LONDON: GEORGE BELL and SONS.—In *Lawful Issue*, Mr. Blyth deals with the marriage of a man and his deceased wife's sister, and the consequences of it. It is not a particularly pleasant theme, and so much controversy has waged around the subject that we wonder at a clever writer like Mr. Blyth selecting it. However, apart from the theme itself the work is excellent; the characters are particularly well drawn, especially that of the grandmother, Mrs. Tyler, who saves many a situation from being unpleasant and painful.

LUCKNOW HORSE SHOW.

A Fashionable Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 14.

A successful Horse Show was held here yesterday afternoon in the La Martiniere Park attended by the Lieutenant Governor, General and Lady Elliot, Colonel Delisle; Sir Ralph and Lady Gore and a number of other fashionable guests. The number of entries was a record one. Jumping was good. There was also some good driving in the Ladies turnouts. Lady Elliot won in the Ladies Hacks.

The Officers of the Royal Artilllery and Royal Dragoons wre "At Home."

The prizes were presented by Lady Elliot.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE AMIR AT THE RACES.

HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR paid the W. I. T. C. the compliment of attending the opening day of our Big Meeting, and from his arrival (after the Importers' Plate) to the time of his departure his presence created no little interest. As already reported, His Majesty drove to the Course in a Motor Car driven by Lieutenant Jenkins, accompanied by Sir Henry Mc'Mahon and attended by Mr. R. M. Phillips,* Deputy Commissioner of Police; and there was a general rush from the various parts of the enclosure when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Captains Meynell and Fellowes, the Governor's A. D. Cs., went forward to receive him at the gate and conduct him to the reserved box on the Grand Stand, where His Excellency Lord Lamington received the distinguished visitor, who interestedly witnessed the contest for the Dealers' Plate which followed. After this a move was made for the Paddock—no ordinary sight when one remembers that the classy field for the Exeter Plate was being paraded.

The party returned to the Governor's Box, but finding the view for the preliminary canter better near they rails, descended from the Box and, seeing little Willy Robinson (the son of the jockey for Messrs, Mathuradas Goculdas and Ananji Nanji and Mr Gaistaun) and Connie Taylor (daughter of Dave Taylor, Mr. Dartmoor's trainer), His Majesty entered into conversation with them and presented each with a gold Kabul coin. Their delight may be easily imagined.

Tea was then discussed in the tent on the lawn, after which His Majesty took his departure, driving through streets packed with expectant crowds.

THE DAY'S RACING,

from a racing point of view, was not productive of any real exciting events; but we saw some of the best blood, and it is always a treat to see something really classy run, however easily the win may be secured. In this respect, the two horse races were delightful exhibitions by two of the finest animals we have ever seen. Sermon, Messrs. Wood and Badger's English chestnut, is a perfect picture. He was rather above himself with his sudden jumps, which must have nearly pulled Penton's arms out of their sockets when leading him round, and Bray found no little difficulty in pulling him up after a pipe-opener across the front of the Stand. He is not a big horse but most symmetrically built, with a small, intelligent head, shortish neck, good girth, ample lung room, and nicely let down in the quarters—in fact, a horse one can confidently expect to stay as well as have a rare turn of speed. The great Saloon did not strike one as being a small as he is said to be, but he is good to look at, and though he did not streak away as he was expected to at the start, he finished well. Sacristan II made the running. The time was 2 min. 27 3/5 secs. and, considering how easily Sermon won, this is a fine performance.

The second instance, which requires special attention, was when Posco streaked away with the Importers' Plate. Danger was expected from Metal Maid, but as Ms.R.R.S paid Mr. Morris his price for this mare, she was taken out and all was clear for Posco who was immediately picked out as the lady of the Paddock—a big mare not in the least clumsy, "au contraire," trained to a turn and with the most magnificent quarters it has been my lot to see in this country. Her tremendous speed was seen when she passed Meadow Saffron like a flash and, easing up at the bend, went away from Primerole comfortably when asked, literally skimming the ground. She won easily in the rattling good time of 1 min. 14 2/5secs, but I do not think she would have gone much faster as was generally thought, though she might have broken 14. Primerole's run was very differently from her last showing, when Robinson was up, and though this was a furlong shorter, one must bear in mind that she only came at the bend. Even yet I do not think she is quite well and capable of more.

Precious was as good a thing as he looked at the weights, but the other three Arab races were bad blows for punters. Apparently, we have seen the best of Ashroff, and he has belied the thought that he would improve, whereas Osborne is just his old self and fully deserves his win after consistent running. Though Lucky Shot was lame, he found support and his running suggest that he is as good as we thought him if he runs sound. Sirree was always a smart one, but could never last past the bend; but he did this time, which smacks of more steady work, having cut out the half mile in the very respectable time of 54 2/5 secs.

What has come over Bay Middleton? He was always a bit nervous, but now he is a perfect terror at the gate, and it was something new to see him fall away immediately after getting a trifle the best of the start! He cannot be well and may need a rest, as this is far from his true form. Darby we know to be a flier, but so often has he run disappointingly that only those who knew how well the stable fancied him, had a win.

We have, I think, some credit to take upon ourselves about the way our prognostications turned out, as in them we picked the winners of the two big events.

For the Exeter Plate I said:—"Recent events in Calcutta over about a mile make one immediately calculate the chances of the Trials winner Saloon and Sacristan II, and both of these must run very well. So thoroughly has Presbyterian come to form that here we come to a disturbing element for the Calcutta brigade, and as a mile is generally considered this big English chestnut's forte, I rather think he will finish in front of the others, especially after the way in which he has beaten the others at the very finish. Beyond these there is only one other whose chances I shall discuss and that is Sermon, who only recently began to show anything like form, and if he goes out, I think we have the winner in him."

In the Importers' Plate I said:—"The R.R.S. Stable has religiously refused to expose Posco's form, but if what I hear is correct, this Padlock mare will make it warm for anything, though one can scarcely credit the rumour that she can pallop with Killua."

For the mile race I said:—"On terms, Precious should be another good thing, whereas Eed and Skylark must run well, with Bandit to cut out the pace."

Precious won easily, Eed third and Bandit fourth. Bay Middleton and Ashroff were, of course, upset, as also Sirree, though I remarked that he could not be out of the reckoning.

REX.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The reception to the Amir at Government House doubtless was the cause of only a moderate number of people assembling at Santa Cruz on Wednesday morning, but some 35 or so who did attend the meet were rewarded with what was without question the finest run of the season. It was an especially cool morning, and as the ground was covered with a sopping wet dew, it was anticipated that hounds would move, should opportunity occur. The brushwood which adjoins the new brick-field in the direction of Chuckla was the first place to be drawn, and the jackal which broke away from this vicinity gave us such a magnificent hunt, that it was not necessary to think of having to draw any other covert. As soon as the pack owned to the scent of the jackal and rushed away over some rice fields, hounds were to be seen scaling an immense new wall, but, so far as riding is concerned, discretion is undoubtedly the better part of valour, and the followers of the chase decided not to tempt Providence and consequently worked their way round this very stiff wall, some on the left and others on the right. Hounds accordingly obtained a good lead, and as they were travelling at rare speed, we had to ride our very hardest to pick up the distance we had lost by galloping round this long wall. Out over the melon-ground went the pack and seemed to be shaping for the new Barracks at Vakola, but after going for about half a mile in that direction, hounds swung left handed, and literally raced to the big hill at Chuckla. Up the hill they went without any hesitation and sank down into the lovely Bomanwadi Valley on the far side, but instead of going straight across the valley, they gave us an absolute steeplechase along the whole length of it. The line of paddy bunds all along this valley are large and close together, and the amount of "lopping" to be done when having to gallop the full length of the valley is extraordinary. On reaching the end of this splendid piece of riding country the pack turned sharp to the left and, crossing Chuckla Lane, continued the chase through the pretty grass fields in this neighbourhood, most of which are stoutly fenced with cactus hedges, and in order to clear these obstacles in a businesslike way a horse has to jump big and strong. The closeness of the trees in the Chuckla groves however necessitate riding with due caution, if an accident is to be avoided, but there was no time to admit of any loitering. On getting clear of these woodlands we emerged into open rice fields, and carried on the hunt at the same fast pace past Jackal Hill as far as the railway. It seemed a certainty that our quarry had tried to save his brush by running across the railway, but fortunately he had not cared to face it. On nearing the line hounds turned to the left and ran for some distance in a homeward direction parallel with the railway, and skirting a hideous new erection, which when completed will be a place of residence for some rich native, the hunt reached the very place where the jackal had been found. They did not however permit their quarry to remain anywhere near his home, and chased him forward on to the melon ground once more. Continuing over this execrable tract of land we eventually arrived again in the Bomanwadi Valley, and gallopped at breakneck speed all along it once more. At the far end a slight check occurred owing to a couple of hounds in the fever of their excitement having fallen down into a dangerous open well. A hardworking hunt official however remained to extricate them from their temporary embarrassment, and the chase continued for a second time into the groves of Chuckla, through almost the identical fields we had previously traversed. The jackal this time did not elect to run as far as the railway, but turned to the right and finally reached the Andheri-Vehar Road. Without any delay hounds tore across the road close on to the brush of the hunted one, and kept up the chase through the closely wooded mango tope beyond. Fortunately, for the purposes of galloping, we were able to hit off a long bridle path through this densely wooded locality, and on reaching the end of the jungle, hounds were to be seen disappearing some distance ahead. If one was to live with them at all now the only means to do so was to spur on our horses and ride as fast as our good steeds could possibly carry us. Up over hill and down dale we went at much the same pace as if we were striving all we know to win a race on the flat. No jackal however could run against this terific pace for any length of time, and eventually chasing him from scent to view, the pack bowled him over in the open woods near Goregaum. The gallop had lasted for 40 minutes with practically no appreciable check anywhere, and the pace throughout had been exceptionally fast—indeed the final spurt just before the finish was worthy of High Leicestershire at its best. A kill too in the open is by no means a common occurrence in our cramped and thickly wooded hunting country. The vigour of a breast high scent, the tremendous dash of pace, the thousand and one delights of an exciting burst in the wake of a pack of hounds, were indeed full and powerful in their influence, and the man whose heart does not burn and whose brain does not whirl with such glorious ecstasy is indeed too phlegmatic for fox-hunting and ought to have been born a Bourbon. The run on Wednesday morning was a crucial test of horses and hounds, and a splendid example of what Salsette can be when a good jackal and a good scent put it fairly on its merits.

Pastime for princes—prime sport of our nation,
Strength in their sinew and bloom on their cheek.
Health to the old, to the young recreation,
All for enjoyment the hunting field seek.
Eager and emulous only, not spiteful,
Grudging no friend though ourselves he may beat,
Just enough danger to make sport delightful,
Toil just sufficient to make slumber sweet.

JACKAL.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE YOUNG GIRL'S FROCK.

Frocks for young girls are following closely the lines prescribed for grown-ups, but show more girlish simplicity. The question of a party frock for a girl is by no means one every one can solve, as the young figure requires very careful treatment to soften the outlines The old idea that a girl should wear nothing but the conventional nun's veiling or cashmere has entirely disappeared and soft white muslin, point d'esprit, and soft Liberty satin are being largely used, besides being more becoming and more youthful in appearance. Fichu effects are greatly in evidence, and dresses of Liberty satin adorned with fichus of point d'esprit net, trimmed with bands of ribbon, are extremely pretty. Ribbon forms the foundation of nearly all the prettiest schemes, and white dresses with the Silver ribbon are among the most charming of the day. White frocks in pinafore style, designed in chiffon velvet and worn over vests and sleeves of lace, are very much to the fore, and these are simply trimmed with bands of silver embroidery. The all-white embroidered swisses are always modish and serviceable for the small girl, and there are many pretty new designs in these popular materials. Embroidered swisses and batistes showing delicate colour in the designs are many and the pretty swisses has a ground of white sprinkled with pale blue embroidered dots. A tiny wreath of flowers tied with a bow of ribbon is another pretty design in both embroidered swiss and batiste. Empire party frocks of soft muslin, embroidered and lace trimmed, have soft satin or silk sashes drawn around the short waist-line and held in place by little straps or wreaths of tiny artificial flowers. These sashes are tied in square bows and end high in the back, and the effect upon the right child is decidedly pretty and picturesque. China and Indian silks are accepted as fitting for childish wear, and tiny hand run tucks and inset lines of Valenciennes and frills of lace make a trimming of extreme simplicity. Many of the silk frocks are ornamented simply by the old time smocking, with little frills of lace to soften the neck and sleeves. For evening wear shoes and stockings are in invariably chosen to match the colour of the frock, and white silk gloves, which have entirely gone out of fashion for young girls, have been superseded by long mousquetaire gloves of white suede.

THE CULT OF THE UNDER-DRESS.

A special feature of many of the new evening model gowns is the under-dress of lace or of crepe de chine, and very often of both combined, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is hardly necessary to say that this fashion is not suitable for girls' frocks, because it demands a train, and never looks very "young." A particularly successful gown of this order was made of palest grey Liberty satin, the skirt slightly gathered over the hips and opening in front to show and under dress of pale grey crepe de chine inset with Venetian guipure—dyed to match the crepe—and richly embroidered in pale gold threads. The satin robe was edged all round with a double puffing of mirror velvet, and the drooping sleeves were partly made of embroidered crepe and partly of velvet; the bodice—of satin—was crossed in front, and the velvet puffings gave it a quaint appearance, which was very attractive. Some wonderful evening gowns were

BY THE WAY.

THE PEACOCK THRONE.

"Jeweller" writes to the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette":—It may be hoped that the coronation of the Shah—a curious ceremony for a Moslem Sovereign in other respects—will decide the question whether the Peacock Throne still exists unmutilated. Reuter says distinctly that Mahomed Ali "ascended the Peacock Throne, which is richly adorned with brilliants and emeralds." The correspondent of the "Daily Mail," an eye-witness, seems to describe two thrones—one a "platform, richly encrusted with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds," upon which "was spread a priceless carpet, with a deep border of pearls"; and, again, "facing towards Mecca, on the left of the platform, was the peerless Peacock Throne." One might think that the two peacocks would have been mentioned specifically had he referred to the real article untouched. And there is another detail. In front, when Shah Jehan used it at Delhi, stood a parrot, life-size, supposed to be cut from a single emerald. Surely this would not have passed unnoticed.

THE TERROR OF A LIFE.

That welcome little book "'The Era' Annual" has just appeared for 1907, issued from the offices of the "Era," and costing, as usual, a shilling. It is always a welcome, and is as good this year as ever. In addition to the usual pages of theatrical statistics there are a number of stories and sketches by well-known actors and actresses, signed with their autographs and illustrated with their photographs. The first, and one of the best, is a description by Miss Ellen Terry of an average day in her busy life. Most of us have at one time or another, in our artless way, sighed for the glory and triumph the popular actor and actress enjoy. Alas! Miss Terry gives up a peep behind the scenes which takes the gilt of the gingerbread with a vengeance. If this describes the average day of a great actor or actress, better, a thousand times better, to be a man of no importance! Says Miss Terry:—

I am at work often at dawn, for I am a bad sleeper, polishing off a few of those blessed autographs, requests for which, together with begging letters, form the bulk of the large packet which the postman—cruel fiend!—delivers daily and hourly at my door. This morning I found five applications for money, one for a pair of knee-caps, and four for assistance for daughters or sons who wanted to go on the stage.

The day goes on, each moment filled for her by a restless world, and at last she gets into a hansome and hurries off to her work:—

Here's the theatre—kind strangers at the door. "Will you shake hands?" Oh yes, of course. We grasp hands. I fly in and up to my room. More letters. A young lady to see me by appointment. Cards from newspapers. "Is there any truth in the rumour that you are going to resume your old part of Mamillius?" My dresser says" You'll never be on," The call-boy shouts, "Are you ready, Miss!" I shout back that I haven't begun to dress. I dash into my clothes, tear down stairs. . . . Peace at last! I am on the stages. I am somebody else. "I am Hermione!"

What a providential gift to one thus placed is a sense of humour.

THE NUN BUTTERFLY IN BOHEMIA.

Throughout Bohemia, landowners and foresters are in despair at the appearance of the dreaded nun butterfly (Monacha). Unless unusual weather conditions in the spring should prevent the development of this destructive pest, the forests are likely to suffer incalculable loss. The Minister of Agriculture has appointed a committee of experts to devise some means of protection against the threatened ravages. The bordering forest lands of Saxony and Silesia are exposed to the same risk. Some ten years ago the nun butterfly devastated the forests of Bavaria. Many landowners, thinking that the leafless trees were completely dead, cut them down, but those who waited a year found that their trees blossomed forth again. The plague usually continues for three or four years, when the insects die of inanition.

"A RARE BIRD! LET'S SHOOT IT!"

As a natural consequence of the severe weather at the beginning of the month, a number of aquatic birds frozen out of their familiar haunts, have wandered far afield. To be frozen out of house and home is surely bad enough, but to be greeted with a charge of shot upon arrival, weary and worn after much travelling at the first piece of open water, injury—or perhaps death—to insult added. Thus inhospitably has the bittern, one of our most interesting water birds, been treated of late, for he is looked upon nowadays as a rarity, and therefore, in the understanding of a certain class of genner, a prize worth taking. In the eyes of those who shoot uncommon birds and beasts, the lifeless creatures with the staring eyes, set up in impossible positions in glass cases, are far more attractive than these self same beings in the flesh. But there are a few of us—gonners, perhaps, but naturalists too—who regret this pitiable slaughter, and have no desire to emulate the example of those gentlemen who have recently acquired fame by shooting a couple of bitterns near Grove Ferry on the Kentish Stour. At the same time, there is satisfaction in the knowledge that a bird of the same tribe has of late been giving daily pleasure to a few privileged observers in a part of Sussex that for present purposes is best without a name.

THE CLUB AND THE CRANK.

One of the reasons of the decadence of clubs is the elimination of the crank, writes Mr. Frank Richardson, a few years ago every self-respecting club possessed three or four completely comic cranks. But mortality has been at work among them. Cranks, as a rule, are not long lived. The man who used to address one for twenty minutes without uttering a single word that was intelligible has passed away. My old friend who devoted his life to warning his fellow-members against the danger of omnibuses, who maintained that no sane man should enter an omnibus unless he had with his own hands, tested the stability of all the spokes of the four wheels, is lying in one of those districts over which Mr. Algernon Ashton so ably presides. A great friend of mine whose hobby it was always to take me for somebody else, and invariably for somebody different, has gone to his long home. Mr. X, perhaps the most unpopular man of his time by reason of a pleasing practice of finding out cryptic details of people's hideous pasts and telling them all about the same, is a deadist, and the wind whistles round his grave. All these people were of course, nuisances. They were people that one would not have asked to one's home. But the essence of a club lies in its difference from home. In your own home you could not get away from a crank, but in a club you can enjoy just so much of crankdom as you need, and then dismiss the crank. The clubs to which I belong are lamentably weak in cranks, and amongst the younger members I see no signs of any body with embryo talent for crankery. True, there are one or two young fellows of my acquaintance who are attempting to put in good work, but they mistake the vice of boredom for the art of crankery. The young bore is the worst bore of all. For him there is no excuse. His form of boredom is so horribly up to date. He has not even the fund of reminiscences which is a sort of safety valve in the case of the old bore. The best club for the young bore is his own home.

THE SEGANTINI MONUMENT.

At the present moment the beautiful monument intended for Segantini's last resting-place seems almost to be, metaphorically speaking, emulating the notoriety attained by Mahomet's coffin. The pastor of the little churchyard amidst the eternal Alps where rest the mortal remains of so much promise, so much fulfilment, is, poor man! shocked at the nude figure—that beautiful idea which gives the very embodiment of Segantini's art—and will give it no place within God's Acre! As every one has a perfect right to their own way of being supid, this worthy strait-laced, but not very fair-minded, cleric has a right to his; but, meanwhile, what is to become of the statue? Some, who should know, opine that the beautiful marble used by Signor Bistolfi for this masterpiece would suffer by reason of the atmospheric changes at so high an altitude, and all who had the joy of seeing it at the late Milan Exhibition would mourn that such should be its fate. Nevertheless, Bistolfi is set on its reaching its destination and says he will "see this thing through," and so the matter rests for the moment.

THE MYSTERIOUS PUNT: GOLF BALLS AND BURGLARS.

The lady's golf boot and balls found in the mysterious punt at Kingston turned out to be spoil from the Home Park Club burglary. Coming so soon after that at Raynes Park, when the burglars actually revelled in balls, one cannot but regret the saturnian days in Banff, when rogues were hanged for this crime of ball-stealing. In 1637 the son of a wabster was convicted by the Borrow Court of "breaking into a buithe and stealing therefrom some golff ballis; and the Judges ordenit the said Francis to be presentlie taken and cariet to the Gallowhill and hangit to the death, where of William Wat, dempester of the Assyis, gaive doome." The lenity of modern law verges on levity.

A CONSOLATION PRIZE.

["I come before you empty handed—there is no fish in my bag. There were moments when I was on the point of landing a very fine fish."—Mr. Birrell, at Bristol.]

Come, cheer up, Augustine! All sportsmen should wish
To take a defeat with good grace;
And, although it is true you have lost your "fine fish,"
At least you've been found a fresh pla(i)ce!

—*The World.*

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

A PLAYHOUSE WARMING.

LAST Monday evening if Charing Cross Station proved willing Mr. Cyril Maude will open his new theatre the Playhouse, which is unique in having risen from its own ruins as well as from those of the old Avenue and all within the space of a few months. The Play-house answers in every respect, and justifies in every way, the glowing descriptions which have been given of it in the Press; but the person with a memory for past events may possibly be excused if he questions the wisdom of the managerial announcement that the theatre is closed to several railway stations. It is such a very little time ago that the Playhouse found it was more than sufficient to be close to *one!* But that is merely *en passant*. The all-important matter for the consideration of playgoers is that a most attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion of the public Playhouse-warming. *Toddles*, which may now be said to have learnt to run, having nearly reached its 170th performance will form the principal entertainment of the evening and "varieties," if they may be so called, will be provided by such distinguished artists as Mr. Tree, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Miss Clara Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier, and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks.

MR. SHAW'S PROLOGUE.

Mr. Shaw's share in the proceedings is to be represented by a prologue, which will be spoken by Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery, and it will be interesting to hear, through the hero and heroine of this happy occasion, what the renowned "G. B. S." has to say. Something strikingly unconventional, one may be certain—or, at any rate, something unexpected. For, with the celebrated Court jester, "You Never Can Tell"—to use an expression which Mr. Bernard Shaw has turned into a title. (Friend "Punch" would have said, "You Never Can B. Shaw"); and if so truly kind and genial a spirit as the author of the Playhouse prologue could possible have an enemy in the world, the supposed "Punch" perversion of the title might suggest the reply, "You Never Want To Be!") Be the prologue what it may—and it is bound not be of the old theatrical sort, which cringed for patronage and applause—anything from the pen of George Bernard Shaw is to-day of uncommon importance, and Mr. Cyril Maude is wise and fortunate in securing him for his opening ceremony.

CYRIL'S SUCCESS.

I Borrow the title of *that* comedy to describe, roughly, the professional career of Mr. Cyril Maude. For it has indeed been a success, and a quick one; and if Charing Cross Station had not pushed his Playhouse over just ashe was getting ready to occupy it that career might have stood out as a rare example of unbroken good fortune. I well remember how rapidly Mr. Maude made his way to the front. His first part of importance or of length was a tragic one, and he played it for one afternoon only at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. I forget the name of the play of the occasion; "trial matinees" were so numerous in those days; but I distinctly remember what a tremendous impression the young actor made upon the nerves of his audience by his extraordinarily intense acting as a poisoner shaken and unstrung by terror and remorse, and how wildly he was applauded for his effort at the fall of the curtain. But the tragic mood did not last long with him. In a few months he was playing "softs" and dandies in old comedy revivals at the Vaudeville, then under the successful management of M. Thomas Thorne; and with such cleverness and originality did he deal with these characters that the late Robert Buchanan, who was practically the "resident dramatist" there when the period of revivals was over, wrote special parts to suit him. This, of course, was a great honour for a young actor who had been on the stage for a couple of years at most, and it established him as a distinct personality in comedy.

CONSOLATION.

Miss Winifred Emery was likewise of the Thomas Thorne company in the best dramatic days of Robert Buchanan, though, I believe, it was during her engagement at Terry's, as the "Dearest" of "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy (in which Miss Vera Beringer made such a notable success as Fauntleroy), that she and Mr. Cyril Maude became man and wife. No less happy in their artists than in their matrimonial partnership, "the Maudes" were soon recognised by London playgoers as a combined leading attraction, and they justified that recognation, not so very long after their marriage, by a class of comedy work at the Haymarket which no one can hesitate to admit was the foundation of the successful enterprise of Messrs. Frederick Harrison and Cyril Maude. And here let it be noted that the partial demolition of the Playhouse last year, through the falling of the roof of Charing Cross Station has not proved an unmixed curse. If all had been well with the theatre, Mr. Maude would have opened it with the lighthouse play, which turned out anything but a success at the Waldorf. And who knows but what the stage of the Playhouse, beginning with failure might not have continued with failure? As it is, Mr. Maude is able now to open his new theatre with the triumphant *Toddles*. He may console himself with the suspicion that the Playhouse was knocked over by Charing Cross Station for a good purpose.

THE WELL-DRESSED ACTOR.

A Lady subscriber to M. A. P., addressing me on the subject of fashions on the stage, is of opinion that in certain plays the actor is as much entitled as the actress to a special note about his clothes. She says what is quite true, that many an actor's part in modern drama might be spoilt by inappropriate attire, and she declares she can conscientiously go so far as to say that the particular sartorial affectations of an actor have helped her to understan i "the character of the character" presented. Dress undoubtedly plays an important part in the theatre, but, whether it be the masculine or the feminine dress that specially strikes one as being exactly suitable to the character of the stage figure it covers, it cannot be decided "from the front" who is responsible for the effect of harmony. It might be giving credit was not due to tell an actor in print how admirably he dressed the character he played. His attire would in all probability be the outcome of one of the author's "directions."

FOR INSTANCE.

There was the case of the vicar of a small country town or village in Mr. Pinero's comedy, *The benefit of the Doubt*. When he returned from some religious errand or other to his study in the evening, he changed his clerical for an old tweed coat, and in doing so revealed two grey flannel shirt-sleeves with detachable white cuffs. Everybody said what a "clever touch" it was, and more than one newspaper gave a special note of praise to the actor for the excellence of his make-up. As a matter of fact, the author of the grey flannel shirt-sleeves and the detachable white cuffs was the author of the play. The sleeves and cuffs, together with all the other cloths worn by the actors and actresses in the cast, were in the manuscript. In nine cases out of ten it is the author who is responsible for the dressing of his figures. The one case over is generally that of the leading lady who has found some of the money for the production, and who is therefore in a position to say to one of the ladies of her company who contemplates wearing red, "I'm going to wear red. You must choose some other colour, please."

THE NEW POINT OF VIEW.

The portraits in the Royal Academy are yearly criticised from the point of view of a representative of the *Tailor and Cutter*. The criticism are so illuminating, not to say amusing, that I often wonder the dramatic critic of the same journal does not occasionally provide his readers with something after the "style" of "Beau Brummell, Junior's" notes in the now defunct clothes magazine for men— *Fashion*. Here is a remark about the acting of Mr. Beerbohm Tree in a modern comedy at His Majesty's;

We fail to see why Mr. Tree
Was thus applauded to the sky;
His trousers, baggy at the knee,
Were braced ridiculously high.
A man so great would scarce be used
To taking counsel, I confess;
He might, however, be induced
To listen to a *trousers*-Press.

Sir Charles Wyndham was at one time very particular about the set of his shirt-front in evening dress, but the Piccadilly hosier he patronised was unable to provide the distinguished actor with a front that didn't "bulge" because he would wear evening waistcoats with uncommonly deep and wide openings. If the openings of these waistcoats had been smaller (it was explained to me once by the puzzled hosier) the sides of them would have held the shirs-fronts in place; but Sir Charles was a gentleman very difficult to please, and so on and so forth. How delighted that hosier would have been on reading—

Charles Wyndham, we regret to say,
Denied his part its true deserts;
We must protest against the way
This fine comedian wears his shirts
From waistcoat too absurdly wide
His shirt-front, trumpled all about,
Stuck crudely out on either side—
He should not let his shirt get out!

OTHER VICTIMS.

Mr. Cyril Maude has always been most careful in his dress. Even the pyjamas he wears in *Toddles* were "tried on" half a "dozen time before he was satisfied they would "do." Toddles objected very strongly to wearing a ready made suit of pyjamas; he said they always cut them "too beastly low in the neck and too beastly long in the sleeve, don't cher know, Ireally." And Toddles knows what he is talking about when it comes to the matter of dress, or it would not have been written—

To Cyril Maude the author owes
The play's unquestionable hit,
The actor by his wardrobe shows
He knows his Drama every bit,
In farce and comedy besides,
In afternoon or evening suits,
The actor has made rapid strides—
And made them in such lovely boots.

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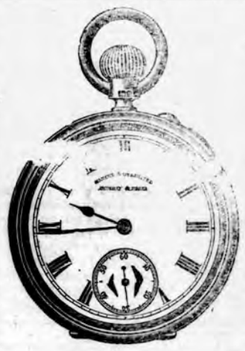

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